The New-York Times.

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THE ANNIVERSARIES.

FRIDAY, MAY 13.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions—Academy of Music, Fourteenth street, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

American Baptist Home Mission Society—Calvary Baptist church, Twenty-third street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, at 10½ o'clock, A. M. Three days.

New-York Young Men's Christian Union—Social meeting at Tabernacle, Broadway, 7½ o'clock, P. M.

Female Missionary Association—Congregational Church in Shelter street, between Prince and Houston streets, 7½ P. M.

The American Tract Society of Boston.

DISCUSSION OF THE TRACT SOCIETY REVIEWED.

A public meeting in behalf of the American Tract Society, of Boston, was held in the Rev. Dr. ——'s Church, at 10 A. M. yesterday. ROB LOOMIS, Esq., presided.

After a prayer by the Rev. Dr. HAWKES, the Rev. ——— HOWARD made a statement of the condition of the Society. It had been decided at a meeting of the Society in Boston, some months since, to have a public meeting in this City during Anniversary week. In accordance with action taken at that time, an office had been established in this City, where its publications might be procured. The entire receipts, during the year ending May 1, were $87,063 81—an increase of $8,894 84 over the last year; 6,381,000 pages have been granted for distribution, and the entire number published has been 37,000,000; 130,000 copies of the *Messenger* and *Child's Paper* have been issued; 88,000 pages have been sent South in filling orders; $1 000 has been appropriated to Foreign Missions 9 colporteurs are engaged in carrying out the aims of the Society.

The Rev. Mr. WARREN submitted the Secretary's report. Four objects were enumerated for which the Society labored more particularly; *first*, the publication of a revised tract literature especially adapted to the wants of the times; *secondly*, to initiate new business methods, using the regular book trade of the country so far as is practicable; *thirdly*, to secure more intimate connection with the churches and church members through the country; *fourthly*, to make their missionary colportage not so much an agency for selling books as of doing good. In conclusion, the report stated that as the Branch office in New-York had been open but three months, it was impossible to form any definite idea of its probable future efficiency.

After the singing of a hymn, the Rev. Dr. KIRK, of Boston, was introduced. He said that the question which divides the two Tract Societies in New-York demands the profoundest consideration. Numerous questions suggest themselves which should determine individual action in the premises. Ought you each one of you, before you die, and take your crown in heaven, to do what you can to put down the sin of Slavery? Ought the Tract Society to attempt to put an end to Slavery if it is in a position to do so? Does the Tract Society, when it takes its position publicly—eternal silence on the subject of Slavery—does it then fairly and fully represent Christianity to the world? Is it wise, is it kind towards the struggling spirits in the South, who abhor the abominations of the system, who long to throw the incubus from the State, is it fair to say to them, keep your fingers in your mouth as regards Slavery?" The answer to these questions is embodied in this audience and this meeting. When the speaker came to this City he had intended not to touch the relations of the two Societies, because the work of the Society which he represents, is in reality a positive and not a negative one. They should join their whole strength to saving souls. But the speeches made at the Tract Society yesterday had determined him in the belief that they were not yet out of the wilderness of sin in the march towards Canaan. [Laughter.] Had it not savored of arrogance, he should have said at that meeting: "Mr. LOAD has had his say on this subject, and now the gag-law has been applied, but there will be another platform to-morrow, where this action will be reviewed." We want no past codes, no past customs, to determine our duty in this matter. We only want to ask, Is Slavery right? If not, must I not labor to put an end to it? The Rev. Doctor then reviewed the history of Slavery, and censured the action the Presbyterian churches had taken upon it.

Dr. HAWKES suggested that the New School had taken proper action in the premises.

Dr. KIRK—I don't like to say it. [Laughter.] Old School, but Dr. HAWKES says I must. [Laughter.] Up to last May, the speaker continued, I was with the Tract Society in everything but their defences, and those were indefensible. [Laughter.] Dr. KIRK then proceeded to review the arguments advanced by DANIEL LOAD, Esq., yesterday. He agreed with him in all his statements, and disagreed with him in all his arguments. [Laughter.] One argument was then considered, viz: that the American Tract Society has not the power to publish tracts against the evils of Slavery. The sophistry was that you cannot do it in any given year. It is true that you cannot this year, but it may not be so next. Now the Publication Committee would veto it, then they may not, and it is indisputable that they have the power of veto. But the members of the Society may elect their officers in view of their opinions on the subject of Slavery. If that speech of Mr. LORD's is to go over the land it ought to have notes sent with it, and if they will agree to let us add them, said Dr. KIRK, we will print the pamphlet for them. They have published against some sins, such as dancing and drunkenness, and if Mr. LORD's argument is right, the Society must make an extensive overhauling of their stereotype plates. [Laughter.] That the great object of the Society is circulation, I admit, said the speaker, but not my interpretation of the Word. If it was meant that the Tract Society was to be a vast engine merely for the distribution of paper and printing ink over the land, I denounce the idea as absurd. Shades of EDWARDS and PAYSON, did you live to circulate books without regard to the words you sent over the land? In Boston they waited, before separating from the American Tract Society, until people said they were made of milk and water. But they were waiting for the cloud of fire which should bid them march onward, and it came at last. Now they are willing to follow it to the pale if need be. It is sad to leave an old Society. So it is to part from an old house, but it is not sad to do right. Those whom he represented entertain an unabated gratitude toward the Society and its members; they are grateful to God that it has put so many good works in circulation. They had no wish to entice its members away from them. All they desired was, to do so much better, that every one would want to go with them. When the speaker took an office in the American Tract Society, he did not propose to fold his hands and wait for the tide to rise. The tide was up, and it was time for the boat to be launched. In New-England the Churches were right in their feelings on the subject. Of that there could be no doubt. He had then read the resolutions organizing the Society, showing the objects for which it was founded. If, at the next annual meeting of the Society, a resolution should be adopted that they should not receive money outside of the New-England States the volcano would not be suppressed any longer. The reason for this meeting is that the Boston Society has resolved to be independent of the New-York Society, and it will no longer be an appendage of it. They have resolved to collect money wherever it can be got, and the American Tract Society may come to Boston and solicit as well. The discourtesy of separation belongs to the latter, in the opinion of the New-England States and not to the former Society. The speaker then passed to a consideration of the means enjoyed by the Society for the prosecution of the work. He belonged to the Publication Committee of the Boston Society, and in that office he had had the importance of a revision of Tract literature weighing upon his mind. Such as the Churches needed would soon be provided. Some asked why they did not publish more tracts? Dr. KIRK said he had written two during the year, and the Committee had rejected both. What more could he do? [Laughter.] But he found that he was trespassing on the time allotted him, and concluded amid applause.

The Rev. DANIEL VROOMAN, a returned missionary from Canton, China, made some remarks detailing his experience on his former field of labor.

After another hymn had been sung, the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER came forward amid prolonged applause. He said that it was not possible for Christians from all parts of the land to come up to anniversaries without a solemn sense of the presence of God in all the world. He is speaking by the voice of war and by rumors of war, by terrors and by revolutions. Every one who reads the times—every one who studies them in the light of God's Word must know that we are on the eve of great things, either for evil or for good; if for evil, that good may result by and by. Everywhere men are stirring, on all continents on all islands of the sea. There are almost no places in the world where men are torpid except in Tract Societies. [Laughter.] In this country we are stirred up not by wars and revolutions, but minds are agitated. Some are growing fierce, many hot. But why don't things that crack continents happen here? Because the discussion of all questions being free disarms danger. While emperors and kings and little kings, and priests and little priests are being tossed as ships are by storms, we are in no turmoil. Disunion is spoken off; there are some men who sleep on disunion, who dine on it and make it their week-day devotion, but the Union is too selfish to break up. There is nothing the devil could gain from it and much that Christ might, so there is no danger from that quarter. He would that the lesson of free discussion had been learned as thoroughly by all the rest as it had been by some; or, rather, that it had been learned as thoroughly by some as it had been by all the rest. Yesterday he had learned much of the things that related to Christ's kingdom. By a morning paper, which Mr. B. cited, he found that he had been instructed by the Rev. DANIEL LORD. It must have been Daniel in the lion's den that time. [Laughter.] He had learned, among other things, that deliberative bodies were not the place to discuss great moral questions in. When I looked around that assembly, said Mr. B., and saw that every other man was gray haired; when I thought that the average age of those present was at least fifty years, why I should as soon have thought of sending fire-engines to put out tomb-stones as to need the gag law to quench such fire as was likely to rage there. Last year the Society had special preaching clerical, and they thought they would try the lawyer this time, for when Christ was to be put down in the temple, the Jews had need of both, and they put them in the Tract Society this year to plead, not the merits of the question, not the things which you think or which I think, but to speak wire-pulling, caucusing, managing political things. [Great applause.] The object was to keep men from taking part who had something to say, and to let men that had nothing to say have a chance to say it. [Renewed applause.] He had heard Dr. KIRK's address, and the audience probably understood that as he had done up all the sweetness, the other part was left for him (Mr. B.) to supply. They might take it for granted that he had any number of pleasant things to say; that was his temper, as they all knew. [Laughter.] But he thought it was high time that the North American should take the field against the South American Tract Society. As an old man says to his son when the cares of business begin to press upon him, that he will leave the details of business to him while he keeps a general eye on affairs, so the Boston Society, for that is the oldest, said the same thing to the American Tract Society. But the old man finds out sometimes that things are not going right and again assumes the supervision; so it was high time for the Boston Society to take affairs out of the hands of the boys who assembled yesterday at the Opera house. [Excessive laughter, and applause.]

Mr. BEECHER then proceeded to review the arguments of the Rev. DANIEL LOAD, as the morning paper he quoted, styled him. The first statement made, Mr. LOAD thought all men, women, and boys could understand. Mr. BEECHER had some of each class in his nature, and he thought he could understand the statement. It sounded to him very much like a lawyer's plea, notwithstanding the fact that the speaker was styled Reverend. [Laughter.] Mr. LOAD said there were two things to be considered: the object of the gifts made to the Society, and the manner of their administration. To Mr. B's mind the first seemed the most important, but this the Reverend gentleman slighted altogether and passed on to consider the mode in which they were to be administered. Circulation, Mr. LOAD urges, is the great object of issuing tracts. He passes in view all the great moral truths and questions; these are nothing, their object is not to declare principles but to circulate. Mr. B. always supposed that quality had something to do with the question of circulation. But, then, why not circulate tracts in the South? Oh! they are not wanted there, and the plain English of Mr. LOAD's language is, that if tracts won't circulate they might as well print them in an unknown tongue as to issue those which men don't want. As soon, therefore, as a man is found out not to want the truth, then you are to stop giving it to him. Of course if any one should take tracts to Mercer-street, they will not be wanted there, but is that any reason they should not be distributed? Suppose some one should take tracts on stealing to the Five Points. "What do you mean," they would say, "by sending your tracts here? We don't want them. We haven't any morals down here." [Excessive laughter.] There ought to be a census taken of what men want. Thus far the business of the Society has never been conducted properly. But how do they know that tracts on Slavery won't circulate South? Mr. BEECHER said that not south of Mason & Dixon's line, but south of Virginia, he would engage to find 100 men that would read tracts on Slavery for every one who would read the ordinary publications of the Society. The men who support such doctrines as these are the men who wrap themselves up in their cocoons, and think no one else is different from them. Hundreds south do not hold slaves, and they are hungering to know what the truth is. Well digested tracts and those properly written, they will read. Even those on the duties of masters will be circulated there. Some say masters have no duties; but they have. The first is emancipation, [great laughter] all the rest follow in natural order. The duties of servants—or if that is not plain enough, the duties of slaves would come next, for the oppressed in the sight of God's law have their duties to perform. Mr. BEECHER pledged himself, emphatically, to see that 20,000 000 pages of tracts on Slavery should be circulated in the Southern States if the Tract Society would issue them. I make the offer, said he, for the Society to take it up if it will. But Mr. LOAD says that the Society first circulates, then it elects, and then it dies. The elected do everything else. Then all the functions of the members cease. Mr. BEECHER contended that the Society might further instruct, and that the Publishing Committee were bound to act on their instructions. He ridiculed the idea of there being any less chance of the truth coming out in the large assembly than when the six met. He could conceive that there might be some subject relating to the unity of the human race, or some question in Mongolian ethics, which it would be dangerous to discuss in a popular assembly. But this question of Slavery has been discussed by these men in all meetings, and when they come together in the Tract Society they are told that it is not safe to trust them with talking it over; is they can eliminate nothing that ; would be for the advantage of the Tract Society. Mr. B. never before knew a body of men that undertook to usurp power they did not have, and then endeavored to shut up men's mouths. Yet, both things have been done in this City of New-York. They have shut up men's mouths as effectually as ever LOUIS NAPOLEON did. Had it occurred in Washington it could not have been wondered at. Surprise at anything which could take place there is an emotion which has long since died out, but that the deed should have been accomplished by men who fairly reeked with devotion is wonderful. If the sweet odor of sanctity could have saved them they would have smelled to heaven. [Laughter.] I should like, said Mr. BEECHER, with an inimitable air, to be an agent and go around collecting money for the Society. I should like to go to a simple farmer and tell him, "my friend, it is your duty to give me $10 or $20." The farmer says, "what will be done with the money." "Why, my friend, it will go into the Treasury of the Lord." "Yes, but who has charge of it then, who holds the bag." [Great laughter.] "Why, it is held by those men who pray all day, and who read the Bible and do all these good things, and then shut up men's mouths." "Yes, but how is the money going to be used?" "Why, my friend," I should of course reply, "you are meddling with things which do not at all concern you; the Committee manages that." [Excessive laughter.] Or suppose I should go to a couple of others, said Mr. B., and persuade one to give $20; he becomes a life member; the other gives $50, and he is made a life director; and now they are going to have part in the management of the Society. They go to the Academy of Music. Him of the red ticket is put on one side, and him with the other ticket on the other. It is difficult to tell what they are going to do, but there is a speech made and a buzzing about follows, and they finally go out. "Well," one says, "what have you done?" and the other replies, "What have *you* done?" and they both ask, "What have *they* done?" [Laughter.] And what have *they* done but dupe two men, and get $20 from one, and $50 from the other? If these men were not so good—if they did not pray morning and night—if they did not read their Bibles until they were worn out—they could not stand in their positions for a year, their conduct is so outrageous. I was urged, yesterday, said Mr. B., to go up on the platform and speak. I was told I *could* do so if I would, but you don't catch me playing frog for any one—jumping on a platform to be put down again, and they all know it. If you let this year go by unmarked, if this land lets these men go on so disregardless of the principles of religion and morals and of right, civil as well as ecclesiastical government, we have passed a crisis indeed. But there is a public sentiment which will drown out even the Tract Society. It goes so surely and certainly to the execution of its duty that there need be no haste. There has never been an age in which men, feeling the evils of the time, were called out more earnestly. "How long, O Lord, how long?" Suffering slaves, and many men, lift up their prayers, and yet the great God dwells in Eternity, and though he seems to delay he will come. He will yet mark for condign punishment the men who, under the name of religion, have violated our rights and our liberties. If that is Christianity which they are practicing they have another Testament than mine. But there is another question, said Mr. B., which must be considered. It is the problem of Asia, of Europe, of North America and of South America. What is the duty of the strong to the weak? The world says they must serve the strong, but the Bible gives another answer—that the duty of strength and might is to embosom weakness—to open the heart to be a shelter for them, and if Calvary has done any one thing it has taught the truth that God laid himself down a sacrifice for the weak, and that he arose again lifting them up in the majesty of his might. God teaches by the voice of Calvary, by the death and resurrection of his Son, take care of the weak, love them, lift them, raise them that they may be helped and that you may help them. What says England when the question is put to her, What is the duty of the strong to the weak? To get opium and indigo out of them. France says take them from the coast of Africa as voluntary slaves. Our nation says give them the cat-o'-nine-tails. I can never forget, said the speaker, that my father and my father's father, that my mother and my mother's mother, were members of a church on earth, and if Christ had not sanctified it, it would be enough for me that they had belonged to it, and God forbid that I should ever forget it. I would stand and see the year's work go past without lifting a finger if I might see the church of my fathers standing in the Lord's place and doing the Lord's work. For more than thirty years the diapason of this nature has been the sighing and dying of the slave. In my day, said Mr. BEECHER, the conflict has taken place. He remembered the day of mobs, when BIRNEY's press was thrown into the Ohio, when THEODORE D. WELD was pelted with unvitalized eggs, and when it was as much as a man's life was worth to be called an Abolitionist. But those churches which refused to discuss the question have been overrun with it; Synods which have acted dykes have been overwhelmed by it; even General Assemblies have been carried captive, and whole neighborhoods have been converted. The Tract Society is about the only Society that has maintained a bad consistency, and if to speak for the poor and oppressed will be accounted for condemnation in the Day of Judgment, it will not have this sin to answer for. He was ashamed of the institution. If they would give up their claim to being considered a religious Society, and taking the money they had obtained under *false pretences* devote it to publishing books in the line they had laid out he would find no fault. But now the Society stands as authorized by the churches, while there is not a vice or sin not inherent in Slavery, the crime which they are called on to condemn. They are so busy teaching the Gospel that they cannot touch lying, stealing and adultery, and this because there is a certain kind of religion which they can teach apart from practice. But who do you suppose I think teaches the most infidelity? Do you imagine I would designate THEODORE PARKER. No one need be afraid of him, he is too open and above board. Shall I say GARRISON or WENDELL PHILLIPS; him of the iron tongue or silver lips? No, no, though they are called very naughty infidels, and I am afraid they are not as sound as I am, I should not call them such dangerous men. Both of them would have to take a little more catechism before they will be orthodox. [Laughter.] It must be some infidel bookseller then. No, a man might as well think of selling cockroaches as of disposing of such books in a Christian community. When a young man wants one of them, he is too far gone for them to do him any harm. The men who are lubricated to sleek devotion, who have a text for every omission and commission, who make long prayers while they are devouring widow's houses, who turn up their eyes whenever they mean do a wicked thing, who take the livery of heaven to serve the devil in, these are the men who are the most dangerous teachers of infidels. They are the lawyers and pharisees whom Christ denounced. I declare said Mr. B., that the temple stands again in Nassau-street, and that the priests and lawyers are there, as the priests and lawyers were in the temple, of old. [Sensation.] Turning to his father, who was in pulpit, leaning over the desk, he said, that were he as old as him, if the Society which he now addressed should ever take the stand the American Tract Society had, in the suppression of free inquiry, he would denounce it just as fearlessly as he had done the former. God had sent them to do a great work. Use your other brethren, whom you love so much. I love them too—I mean all the pious things, but you must take them for granted. Use those brethren as the Spartans did their Helot slaves. Show them to your children as they rise and stagger, that in their wickedness they may learn a lesson from the sight. [Sensation.] Mr. BEECHER ran a parallel between the Apostles of old and the Executive Committee of the Society—[reading the names of the latter, and emphasizing the D. D. at the end of each.] If the Apostles had gone to work as they did now-a-days, he asked how long it would take to evangelize the world. He had the greatest respect for these gentlemen. If they were here he would treat them with the same respect he showed the other ladies. [Laughter.] The doctrine taught at the meeting of the previous day was that the executive of the Society must inculcate no doctrines which the people did not want to hear. The doctrine and the place of meeting were just alike. There were little fat wooden cherubs sitting all around the galleries; there too were the caryatides—old men and women bearing each one their burden, and who were cut out at the legs so as to keep them from running away. There were fit objects to receive the Gospel inculcated there in the Opera House. In conclusion, Mr. B. said he hoped he should have an opportunity of explaining to the secretaries of the Tract Society in a private interview, if he had said anything to hurt their feelings or those of any of the Executive Committee.

The same deafening applause which interrupted the delivery of the address was given at its close. The address must be considered in every respect as Mr. BEECHER's, but the continual and indignant flashes of sarcasm and the bitter denunciation, no report can do full justice to. The audience leaned forward from their seats, the clergymen in the pulpit came up to the desk that they might not loose a word, and more than once tears were streaming down cheeks where they are not often seen. The venerable Dr. LYMAN BEECHER, the father of the speaker, was directly behind Mr. BEECHER and did not take his seat during the delivery of the address.

The Congregational Collation.

SPEECHES OF THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, THE REV. DRS. ANDERSON, LANGWORTHY, WOLCOTT, SCUDDER, &C.

No more genial or hearty *réunion* has occurred during the Anniversary season than the Congregational Collation last night at the City Assembly Rooms. More than any, perhaps, was it in keeping with the fancies which poetry has associated with "the merry month of May." Such gatherings prove healthy provocatives of friendship, good will, innocent gaiety, general kindliness of feeling, and unembittered enjoyment. The festival of last night was a brilliant exemplification of this. The room was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, whose hilarity seemed to be as hearty in laughing at a good joke as their devotion was undoubtedly sincere when raising their voices in the hymn of praise. Dodworth's Band furnished the instrumental music, Mr. BEECHER most of the jokes, all the speakers the eloquence, the Committee of Arrangements bouquets to most of the ladies, and refreshments to everybody; and of course the entire assemblage, in their turn, exhibited unbounded appreciation of everything. Mr. BEECHER presided. Beside him was his father, Dr. LYMAN BEECHER, and behind and around him were many distinguished clergymen, not of the Congregational denomination alone, but Baptists, Presbyterians and Dutch Reformed, as well.

The Rev. Dr. THOMPSON opened the proceedings by saying:

Ladies and Gentlemen: In behalf of the Committee of Arrangements appointed by the Trustees of the American Congregational Union, I am happy to introduce to you, as the Chairman for the evening, the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, of Brooklyn, [Immense applause.] And in order to guard against any erratic tendencies, I shall keep a seat close beside him myself, all the evening. [Laughter.]

Mr. BEECHER clapped Dr. THOMPSON approvingly on the back, and the audience burst into another fit of laughing.

He then rose amid renewed applause, and said:

I have been taught—and no man has had better teachers, however little I may have improved by the teaching—I have been taught from my childhood that there was nothing which was not made better, sweeter, happier by the Divine blessing. To-night we are gathered together, in some sense, as a family. We come together in our social capacity. We come to enjoy each other's presence and to be glad, and it seems eminently fit that our joy should have the Divine blessing resting upon it, and I know that you, all of you, will unite gladly in an offering of praise, and in prayer of supplication. I ask the Rev. Dr. DWIGHT, of Portland, Me., to lead our devotions.

Dr. DWIGHT offered prayer, in which he returned special thanks for the Bible, the Puritan's book, and for the free institutions which the Puritans established in beloved New-England.

Mr. BEECHER resumed—My Christian friends: It is made my pleasant duty to greet you, and to bid you welcome, to-night, in this fair assembly. This festival is the festival of the Christian Congregationalists of New-York. We do not lay aside our name, although we do not appear here as a sect. We are here entertaining guests in our household, and I see here brethren of the Baptist denomination—a very good denomination, that only needs to be made a little better to be as good as we are. [Laughter.] I see here, also, brethren of the Presbyterian denomination, and better fields good seed was never sown in. I see here, if I mistake not, brethren of the Presbyterian Church, and of the Episcopalian; and I know not that we have not representatives of all the Christian denominations. It is a great pleasure to them. We ask them here to-night, not to abuse their feelings or their views, nor to raise any questions between them and us, but simply to open our hearts to them very cordially, and say, Brethren, whatever in the discharge of our duty we are obliged to do out there, (pointing to the door,) in here we want to show you that we have a large place and a warm place, a cordial heart and a friendly greeting for you. You are Christian guests and we are Christian entertainers, and in the name of our Master we bid you welcome and are glad to see you. In the conduct of the services this evening there is but one thing that is to be forbidden, and that is, silence and stupidity. [Laughter.] They are mortal sins. We account social feeling to be an eminent grace and virtue to-night, and if your gladness wreathe your face in smiles do not think that they need to be checked in this presence; and if your smiles shall break out into laughter you are very welcome to laugh here, and I only wish that there may be such good and profitable matter set forth here, with *immortelles* cast upon it, as shall justify a great deal the laughter—for laughter is not only good for digestion but for character, too, and there is much Christian character residing in amiable dispositions. I hold in my hand a paper published in New-York which you may have heard of. It is called the *Evangelist*, and there is an article here which I do not know that I should have mentioned if I had not the very culprit before me. It is called "*Gastronomic Piety*," and it begins in this wise:

The time was when fasting and prayer seemed naturally associated. When Daniel set his face unto the Lord God to seek by prayer and supplications, it was with fasting, sackcloth and ashes. When the people of Nineveh believed God, they proclaimed a fast. Our fathers had a puritanic way of fasting on special occasions; many an interested and anxious listener at our anniversaries, in years gone by, was content to deny his bodily appetite, that his soul might be fed and stimulated by the cheering intelligence, and the glowing utterance of those occasions." [Laughter.]

Well, there is a good deal more that is equally good with that. Now all this, he says—apparent as it is to remove the scruples of those who, at a distance, are casuistically discussing the experience attending the Anniversaries—does not go far enough. He says:

"We want the connection of gastronomies with piety more clearly delineated. We want an argument to remove the old-fashioned, Puritanical objections to baiting the hook of the Anniversaries with this kind of meat. We think that here is a broad field for the exercise of ingenuity and intellectual ability, and we wonder that it has never been enlightened by a Star. Our bluntness of discernment only allows us to perceive a portion of it."

Well, the "Star" has arisen on the field, and we will make a remark or two. [Great laughter.] Here is a little book that I hold in my hand, and, by-the-by, that is a very precious little book to me, not merely because it is the Bible, but because it is that exact book that I campaigned all Indiana with in the days of my Western ministration—that is the little book that I used to fire out of all over the Western lands. On looking over it I find a remarkable passage in the book of Nehemiah, and if some of you have not read back so far as that, it will not hurt you to review the Bible a little. It seems that the Jews had been carried away captive, in which case they resemble every man of the church in our time,—they had quite forgotten the law; they had not heard it read for a great while. So they gathered together, and Nehemiah and the priests spoke to them out of a wooden pulpit. Now, the people in those times had some ideas which have come down to the modern days, as, for instance, that purity has some connection necessarily with a long face, and that when a man mourns and repents it must always be done in a minor key. This is a narrative: "So they read in the book"—that is, the Bible, which had been long lost and was now recovered—"in the law of God, distinctly"—which is a very important thing—"and gave the sense"—which is still more important—"and caused them to understand the reading"—which is the hardest of all. "And Nehemiah, which is the Tirshatha, and Ezra, the priest, the scribe, and the Levites that taught the people, said unto all the people, this day is holy unto the Lord your God; mourn not nor weep, for all the people wept when they heard the words of the law." "This day is holy unto the Lord your God." Now, then, what did they think was fit for a holyday? Why, listen. "Mourn not, nor weep, for all the people wept when they heard the words of the law." It was quite a revival time, you see and they were struck under conviction. "Then he said unto them, go your way and eat the fat and drink the sweet, and send portions to them for whom nothing was prepared; for this day is holy unto the Lord; Neither be ye sorry, for the joy of the Lord is your strength." And that has come down to this time, and will endure from this to the end of the world. "The joy of the Lord! The joy is any man's strength. That is as good as if it was in the New Testament.

"So the Levites stilled all the people saying, 'Hold your peace for the day is holy; neither ye be grieved.'

"And all the people went their way to eat and drink, and to send portions, and to make great mirth, because they had understood the words that were declared unto them."

If the Evangelist, therefore, will go back to this chapter, by the time, by the time that it has sailed down to the next Anniversary occasions, and comes to the collations, I have no doubt it will be better informed as to the Christian mode of spending an Anniversary evening together in a social way. (Laughter.) However, experience has shown that fasting is not always disconnected from feasting. There have been periods when people here have been obliged to fast whether they wanted or not. On this evening, however, we hope to be able to satisfy all reasonable wants in this matter, and in due time. We have made arrangements to that effect, which we hope to carry out successfully. Whether there will be anything left to send to those who remain without a portion is yet to be seen.

Allow me to say, in respect to this matter, treating it a little more largely, and in closing these few remarks of mine, that I hold religion to be that large spirit of God shed broad upon the human heart, not developing any one form of experience, but developing every part of man's nature in its right estate and in its right subordinations. I hold that that spirit and divine love which is shed broad upon the heart makes the man better, not merely in his moral sentiments, but better in his whole intellectual life; better not in this alone, but in his artistic life, his life of taste; better not in that alone, but in all his domestic affections; and that a truly felt manhood develops christianity universally. And I hold it as a part of the Church to represent religion not merely by its doctrinal forms, not merely by its moral forms, but by its social and domestic duties. But one of the things we owe to the glory and honor of God, is to manifest to the world that the glory of viral goodness is to make men not only for sweet affection, but we ought to show it to them in our assemblings, in other words in our Christian Churches. The sweet juice of religion should be developed now as in other days the acid was. We ought to show that Christian is above all other men free, strong, joyful; above other men fitted for the innocent amenities of life, and for all the sweet festivities that belong to social intermingling. And we have attempted in our small way, with imperfect success as yet, but every year with a better success, to show to our children, to the young persons of our churches, to our friends, to the community, that to become a Christian is not to become gloomy; not to become an isolated being, but that it develops all joyful feeling and all social social nature. Together we Christians unite, one in the love of God, but we will not forget that on this basis of the love of God we will build such love for each other that out of it will spring forth such fruit, such vines, such broad palm trees, so many fragrant blossoms, and such clusters of joy, that men, looking upon us, shall glorify our Father in Heaven and say, let me, too, be a Christian, if such is Christianity! [Loud applause.] On again rising, Mr. BEECHER introduced the Rev. Mr. LANGWORTHY, saying, "You will now listen to a speech from the Rev. Mr. LANGWORTHY—he says a statement; I say a speech."

The Rev. Mr. LANGWORTHY—I cannot make one. [Laughter.] The Rev. gentleman proceeded, as Secretary of the Trustees of the Congregational Union, to state the objects of the Union, and the good which it has thus far accomplished. Its aim, he said, was not only to promote brotherly feeling among Congregationalists, but to aid poor and struggling Churches. He limited his address to three topics: *First*, Is there such a want in the Congregational denomination? *Second*, Can it be met? *Third*, Can it be made to pay? These questions he severally discussed and answered in the affirmative. He dwelt particularly on the poverty of many Churches, and the duty of the strong Churches to aid those weaker ones, so that they might be made living and effective.

Mr. BEECHER—It is perfectly easy to believe every word he has said, for we are not going to take up any collection to-night. [Laughter.]

The hymn "O, Holy Lord," was then sung, the whole audience rising, and, in a tremendous volume of sound, almost drowning the band. The effect was most impressive.

Mr. BEECHER proposed the following sentiment: "The descendants of the Puritans,—may they always proceed in right lines."

He called on the Rev. S. WOLCOTT, of Rhode Island, but, previously paid that gentleman a series of flattering compliments *apropos* of his ancestor, Gov. WOLCOTT, who, with his daughters, melted into bullets the old leaden statute of King GEORGE that mysteriously disappeared one night from the Bowling-green, and furnished them to the revolutionary army to shoot the soldiers of that same king,—and *apropos*, also, of the position which Mr. WALCOTT had assumed in the discussions that occurred at the meeting yesterday of the Boston Tract Society, where he endeavored to do battle against another king.

The Rev. S. WOLCOTT replied. He lamented the growing indifference to the evils of the time, and asked was it not the glorious work of the gospel to reform abuses, and how shall the gigantic evils of society be destroyed except by a direct assault and determined valor?

Mr. BEECHER then informed the assemblage that while the band was discoursing some of its sweetest music, say BEETHOVEN's, the ushers would give to each lady a bouquet of flowers. This was a matter in which the gentlemen were to have no concern, and in regard to which they were to consider themselves as utterly annihilated. He did not know that there would be bouquets sufficient to supply every lady with one, but, so far as they went, they were to be regarded as a special expression of regard for each recipient; as to those who got none, they were to bear in mind that it was because their merits were considered as above expression. (Great laughter.)

At the close of this interesting interlude, which was varied by a running fire of witticisms among the gentlemen on the platform, Mr. BEECHER proposed the following sentiment: "*Our Congregational brethren of the Baptist order*;" when our Puritan fathers cast off ROGER WILLIAMS from Massechusetts, they sent forth religious freedom to possess the whole land.

The Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, President of the Rochester College, replied in a very interesting address, in which, among other things, he traced the early devotion to religious liberty exhibited in the history of the Baptists; deprecated all attempts to make denominationalism a means of severing or preventing friendly relations among men; and argued that, on the whole, denominationalism was a necessary result of liberty of thought, and an index of popular intelligence.

The next sentiment was;

The work of Propagating the Gospel—A pledge of unity to Christians.

Mr. BEECHER prefaced this by some very friendly remarks about the Dutch Reformed Church, and said that it would be replied to by a gentleman well-known to them all, and who, he believed, was himself a Dutchman.

The Rev. Mr. SCUDDER, in commencing his reply, said he feared the audience were doomed to be disappointed, for the idea of a Dutchman was generally associated with a notion not inaptly illustrated by the story of the Irishman who, having built his house, surrounded it with a wall four feet high and five feet broad, and, being asked by a neighbor his reason for it, declared, "Sure if the wall falls it will be higher than ever." Such was the general opinion as to the architectural build of a Dutchman. [Laughter.] He was supposed to have more horizontal than vertical. He (the speaker) proceeded to say that he accepted the sentiment with all his heart, and coincided fully with the gentleman who had preceded him as to the folly of making Church distinctions among Christians, when Christian work was to be done. The only difference, he said, turning to the Chairman, is that mine is a little better, for if it wasn't I would go over to yours at once. [Laughter.] A Hindoo proverb says, "If you nollify a dog's tail with oil, and put it into splints, yet you cannot get the crook out of it." Now, this denominationalism is the crook, and every man is expected triumphantly to wag his own peculiarity. [Convulsive laughter.] But don't you see that we have a ground for gratitude. The crook is not in the head, it is not in the legs, it is not in the heart; it is in the tail. [Renewed laughter.] Our denominationalism is the tail end of us, and if you cut it clean off, we would be just as well off as before; and the fact is, there are many breeds that are supposed to be improved by chopping off their tails when they are young. [Laughter.] The Rev. gentleman, having got to the tail of his exordium, proceeded to discuss the question as to the necessity of supporting missionary effort abroad.

The next speaker was Professor THATCHER, of New Haven. When he had concluded,

Mr. BEECHER announced that the promised refreshments would now be indulged. Accordingly the appropriate arrangements were made, the aisles were cleared, a long line of waiters in white jackets, with black trays, entered and distributed the cakes and sweetmeats, with equally harmless adjuncts. The company, having thus enjoyed themselves for some time, the closing services were held, and the assemblage dispersed.

Woman's Rights Meeting.

ADDRESSES OF MRS. DOLL, LUCRETIA MOTT, ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL, WENDELL PHILLIPS AND MRS. ROSE.

The Woman's Rights meeting held last evening at Mozart Hall, was well calculated to advance the cause that the Reformers met to plead. The speakers were comparatively so temperate, while sundry voters were so intemperate in demonstrating their folly, rudeness, ignorance and indecency, that almost any cause that the one pleaded and the other objected to would be likely to find favor with order-loving people. The presence of a single Policeman might have preserved perfect order, saved the reputation of our City before hundreds of strangers, and given hundreds an opportunity to hear what they went to hear, but which the disturbance utterly prevented their hearing. Of course, it being a meeting that women were to address, and as "women have no rights in public that men are found to maintain," there was no Policeman present.

At 7¾, the Rev. Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY called to order some 1,700 persons gathered inside the Hall. Miss ANTHONY warned the company in response to the perpetual demand to "sit down in front," that those who were crowding all the aisles could not sit down. Their position would be uncomfortable enough, at the best. She hoped those who had seats would have patience, too, even if they could not see. [Applause.] She introduced MRS. CAROLINE H. DOLL, of Boston.

MRS. D. came forward—a brief little woman, of a thin face, and rather a thin voice. She read her address, which she said was mostly extracted from one of a series of lectures delivered last year in Boston. The few who could hear her, perceived that she was reading a notice of the career of MARY WOLSTENCRAFT, the daughter of GODWIN, and the author of the *Rights of Woman*. MRS. DOLL had carefully read this famous book which had been so much abused, and found it a simple determined plea for the education of woman. If reprinted now, just a century since the birth of its author, it would only be objected to as too stupid,—repeating what now is well know and admitted. We should miss the smack of fanaticism, which is so much relished, but it subsoiled English life in its day. It was devoted to TALLEYRAND, and in the preface of dedication alone was to be found anything that would seem to justify the wrath of her abusers. MRS. DOLL's remarks, except in taat they justified the marriage of her heroine to one, to whom she refused to be united according to the marriage ceremony, could have offended none of her audience. But throughout the whole course of them she was interrupted by cries of "Louder." "Louder," "Sit down," "Go on," &c., until, while not half through, saying that the presiding officer of the meeting had assured her that it was doubtful if she could make herself heard, she sat down amidst applause.

Miss ANTHONY hoped the audience would be quiet, while they were addressed by the pioneer of their cause, LUCRETIA MOTT, of Philadelphia.

Miss MOTT sympathized with the audience, who were evidently impatient, because they could not hear. Remembering how irksome long speeches must be, especially to those who could not hear them, and remembering that woman's voice had not yet been much educated to fill with her voice public halls, she would speak briefly. She said it was altogether unnecessary to define the intentions of the advocates of woman's rights. She only wished to point out how the prophecy of CATHARINE BEECHER, twenty years ago, had come true, that woman was not now satisfied to do a little sewing, a little reading, and a little embroidery, but was thinking for self, and working with reference to the saving of souls. Now, woman, no longer trusting to the interpretation of her master, was reading the Bible for herself. Some South Side Adams, some John Chambers, might yet, by garbled extracts, construe the Bible to argue and command the slavery of woman, but they stood in a minority and few believed them. Woman's pen was busy, and to her eloquence, as the crowds that gathered to hear LUCY MUNSON testify, the people were eager to listen. When the venerable lady sat down there were cheers, hisses, calls for "Lucy Stone," "Rose," "Miss Rose," "Greeley," "Phillips," "Garrison," "Smith," and some one in stentorian voice proposed "three cheers for Lucy."

Miss ANTHONY said: "Friends, we have a programme of our own, and you, our guests, I am sure, will be courteous enough to submit to our pleasure while you are here. [Appl

THE AMERICAN SABBATH.

Twenty-sixth Anniversary of the American Sabbath Reform Society.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The weather on Wednesday was miserable. It rained hard and blew with a gale, just as it felt disposed to somewhere between 4 and 5 o'clock, to be boisterous and tempestuous. Only an hour before the Anniversary of the American Sabbath Reform Society, which has more importance in its mere Sabbatical aspect than any other, was to be opened, the heavens opened and poured down such a torrent of rain, that Broadway presented a most forlorn appearance. Carriages were not to be had, and pedestrians were driven to the shelter of the nearest doorway. Under the circumstances, it was not to be expected that the attendance would be large, and it was not. The audience was, however, very respectable, and the speakers were not disappointed in the character of the audience, although they were disappointed in the number. The meeting was called to order at 10½ o'clock, by the President, Mr. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, who announced that the exercises would be opened by prayer by the Rev. Dr. CHEEVER.

Dr. CHEEVER said that he had been requested to open the meeting with prayer, but he was not prepared to do so. He had not expected to be called upon, and he was not in the habit of praying without preparation. He would, however, read a few verses from the Bible, and make a few remarks, which would be in the nature of prayer. He read the 119th Psalm, and then proceeded to say that he was glad to see so many present, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. He was glad to see so many present, because it showed that the cause of the Sabbath was dear to the hearts of the people

Reply to Mr. Brannan's Card.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You will confer a favor on me and serve the ends of justice by inserting in your widely-read columns a brief statement in reply to the card of Mr. THOMAS BRANNAN, published in your issue of this morning.

I paid Brannan $187 50, in advance, for one quarter's rent of the premises corner of Twelfth-street and University-place, he representing himself to be the agent duly authorized to lease the same and receive payment of the rent therefor. After I paid him the money I discovered he had no authority to act in the matter, and that Mr. WILLIAM HURCHINS and his agent, Mr. PRENDERGAST, were the only proper persons from whom I could obtain a lease. I then saw Mr. BRANNAN, when he promised to refund me the money I had already paid him, but in justice I will say he took the best care not to fulfil his promise. I was ejected from the premises by Mr. HURCHINS, and then it was I caused Mr. BRANNAN's hasty appearance before a criminal court to answer a charge of swindling.

Yours respectfully,
THOMAS O'CONNOR.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 7, 1859.

Arrival of the United States Frigate Sabine — Flag-Ship of the Paraguay Expedition with Commissioner Bowlin and Secretary on Board.

The United States frigate *Sabine*, Flag-Officer WM. B. SHUBRICK, arrived at this port on Sunday in 45 days from Montevideo, having on board, as passengers, the Hon. J. B. BOWLIN, and his Secretary, HENRY WARD, Esq. The following is a list of her officers:

Flag-Officer, Wm. C. SHUBRICK; Captain, Henry A. Adams; Commander, Percival Drayton; Lieutenants, Chas. S. McDonough, Catesby Ap R. Jones, Geo. P. Welsh, Wm. H. Murdaugh, Wm. Gibson, Robert F. R. Lewis, L. H. Newman, W. P. McCann; Fleet Surgeon, James M. Greene; Passed Assistant Surgeon, James F. Harrison; Purser, John P. Steel; Chaplain, John Blake; Commodore's Secretary, The. J. Page, Jr.; Captain's Clerk, L. M. Goldsborough; Purser's Clerk, John M. Falk; Captain of Marines, Robert Tansill; First Lieutenant, C. A. Henderson; Second Lieutenant, Thos. S. Wilson; Midshipmen, W. N. Allen, Geo. H. Perkins; Master's Mates, Valentine H. Voorhees, Daniel Dunsmore, C. W. Lawrence, J. C. Robinson, W. G. Roche, James E. Towers; Boatswain, Paul Atkinson; Gunner, J. M. Cooper; Carpenter, W. D. Jenkins; Sailmaker, John Jolnes.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, MAY 13.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 90, 97.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Short causes—Nos. 2459, 2875, 2897, 3367, 3405, 3007, 3643, 3769, 3796, 3761, 3807, 4026, 4091, 4055, 4106, 2606. *Part II.*—1818, 1822, 1116, 1830, 1832, 1834, 1776, 1844, 1848, 1850, 1852, 1854, 1856, 1858, 1860, 1864, 1866, 1870, 1872, 1874, 1876, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. 422, 5, 467, 595, 1, 584, 593, 606, 611, 612, 616, 617, 620, 621, 624, 625, 626, 518, 591, 265. *Part II.*—Nos. 233, 504, 413, 222, 523, 524, 529, 531, 534, 537, 578, 494, 539, 407, 12.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. 248, 914, 83, 989, 919, 295, 666, 1003, 1020, 1021, 1024, 267, 214, 969, 1019. *Part II.*—Nos. 871, 1048, 1050 to 1053, 1055 to 1058, 1060, 1061, 1063, 1065, 640.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Pratt.

APPLICATION FOR STAY OF PROCEEDINGS IN THE STEPHENS' CASE.

This application, which is for a writ of error and stay of proceedings meantime in the Stephens' case, was mentioned in yesterday's TIMES. At 3 P. M., today, the counsel on both sides appeared, and Mr. Ashmead opened the argument in support of the application. He claimed that the jury ought not to have been allowed to separate. This proposition he contended was supported by many cases, and the contrary had not a single decision in this State in its favor. The latest decision on the subject—one by Mr. Justice Selden—held that the prosecution must at least show affirmatively, by the clearest evidence, that no injury resulted to the prisoner; which here they did not attempt to do. He also urged many other objections to the conviction, such as the o mission of facts from the record; the admission of the anonymous letter in evidence; the refusal of an attachment against a witness; errors in the charge of the Judge.

Mr. Ashmead was about to read the affidavit of Edward Murray, (published some time since,) but the District-Attorney objected. Justice PRATT thought it proper, but Mr. Ashmead withdrew it, and proceeded with his argument, fortifying his positions with an elaborate citation and review of adjudged cases, particularly 11 Humphrey, 502; 1 Virg. Cas., 271; 3 Harris' Penn. Rep.; 4 Cow., 26; 3 Parker's Cr. R., 43.

After reply by the District-Attorney and Mr. Shaffer, the Judge took the papers, reserving his decision.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Samuel Van Benschoten, Assignee, &c., vs. Frank L. Wentworth.—Motion denied with $10 costs, to abide event.

The Count Joannes, alias *George Jones, vs. S. S. Southworth et al.*—Motion that plaintiff file security for costs. Denied with $7 costs. The defendants are proprietors of the *Sunday Mercury*, and insulted the dignity of the illustrious Count, who sued them for libel. They claimed that a nobleman of such exalted rank must be a foreigner, and wanted security as above. The Count denied the charge with much heat, and proved that his name was by birth plain Yankee Jones.

Stephen Duffy vs. Duncan & Logan.—Referred to G. W. Parker, Esq., to examine the sureties to the undertaking and such witnesses as may be produced by the parties, and ascertain and report his opinion as to the present sufficiency of the sureties. The plaintiff and the sureties to have notice of proceedings, and referee to report whether sureties consent, &c.

Henry Stokes vs. John B. Young.—Inquest set aside, and cause restored to calendar on payment of costs of inquest, and $7 costs of motion.

Henry Watkins vs. Harriet M. Watkins.—Judgment of divorce granted, and referee's report confirmed.

James Landen, Jr., vs. Mary Ann Graham—Case settled.

Before Justice Clerke.

Andrew Carrigan vs. Archibald Watt.—Motion granted.

CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Allen.

Levine Tilman vs. Mary Ann Tilman.—This is an action for a divorce, on the ground of adultery. The parties are both colored persons, and were married in Philadelphia, on April 16th, 1833. The plaintiff is a preacher of the Methodist denomination. He now charges his wife with the commission of adultery at several times and places, specifying chiefly the Summer of 1854 as the time, and the house No. 223 Second-street, also the house known as the Workingmen's Home, in Elizabeth and Mott streets, in this City, as the places of the criminal intercourse. The persons criminated with the wife are white men.

The cause was brought to trial on Wednesday, and on Thursday the Jury brought in a verdict on the special questions submitted to them, as is usual in divorce cases, finding for the plaintiff.

John M. Fee vs. John Leghorn.—This is an action of claim and delivery, arising out of the following somewhat singular circumstances: In 1857 the plaintiff was employed as errand-boy in the store of C. W. Simmons, No. 180 Chambers street. Their store was up one flight of stairs. The store on the ground floor was occupied by Aldrich, Arens & Co., by whom the defendant was employed as porter. In May of that year, on opening these two stores one morning, a package of satins, valued at about $300, was found thrown inside of the street-door, opening on the stairway leading up to Simmons' store. It was a disputed question in this cause who found this package; the the plaintiff claims to have been the first finder—so does the defendant. The package was, however, carried by Leghorn into the store of Aldrich, Ahrens & Co. for keeping. They came to the conclusion that the goods were probably stolen; and advertised them accordingly, and waited a year, but no applications were made. Young Fee then claimed the property as first finder; but Leghorn refused to give it up, and this action was the result.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff.

Dexter Hawkins for the plaintiff; George W. Mead for the defendant.

SPECIAL TERM.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Davies.

James McDougal et al. vs. Gilbert L. Moore et al.—Complaint dismissed with costs.

Joseph Fiegel et. al vs. Michael Cook.—Decided.

T. C. Pitts, Public Administrator, vs. Leon Herckenrath et al.—Complaint dismissed without costs.

Wyndert Van Schaick vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Co.—In this case it appeared that the plaintiff leased certain property to Henry Van Schaick as agent for the defendants, then unincorporated. Plaintiff now seeks to recover rent for the whole term. Defendants offered to pay for such time as they occupied.

Justice DAVIES held—

1. That the defendants contracted, through Henry V. Schaick, with plaintiff.

2. That they agreed with Henry V. Schaick to assume the lease and indemnify him.

3. That the contracts made by the Company while unincorporated were legally and equitably binding after incorporation, and that by adopting the benefits of such contracts, they ratified same.

4. That the defendants were therefore bound at least to indemnify Henry V. Schaick, their agent.

5. That in equity the plaintiff can enforce this right of the agent, the latter being his debtor.

Judgment for plaintiff with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Charles Tunis vs. the American Institute.—This action was brought by Mr. Tunis, as assignee of Patrick O'Dea, to recover $400 for services as doorkeeper, alleged to have been rendered to the American Institute in the Crystal Palace. The defence is a general denial.

It seems that O'Dea was originally employed at the Crystal Palace to receive the money at the door, superintend the workmen, &c. He continued in that position under the American Institute, and the plaintiff claimed to recover against the Institute as upon an employment by them. On the evidence, however, there was a lack of proof of any employment by the Institute; the plaintiff being only able to show his assignor employed by Mr. White, receiver of the Crystal Palace. The plaintiff, therefore, discontinued his suit.

W. Robinson, for the plaintiff; A. Oakey Hall, for the defendant.

Before Judge Daly.

Dillon vs. The Second-avenue Railroad Company.—In this case, mentioned yesterday, the Jury could not agree, and were discharged.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Block vs. Haas.—Motion for commissions to examine non-resident plaintiff as above on behalf granted.

Masterton vs. Herald.—Referred to Hamilton W. Robinson to hear, &c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 12, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 68 bbls. Ashes, 2,590 bbls. Flour, 603 bushels Wheat, 5,366 bushels Corn, 2,436 bushels Oats, 80 hhds. and 400 bbls. Corn Meal, 1,218 pkgs. Provisions, and 53 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in moderate request at $5 62½ for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales have been made, to-day, of 200 mats Java at 15c.; 2,200 bags Rio on private terms; and 161 bags Maracaibo at 10¾c.@11¼c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is very dull, and prices are quite nominal. About 500 bales have been reported sold since our last, including some Middling Uplands at 11⅞c.@ 11¾c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market continues quite brisk, to-day, for State and Western Flour. The demand is animated both from the regular trade and from speculators. The very light current receipts, the heavy daily sales, and the rapidly diminishing supplies in the hands of receivers, add much to the confidence of sellers. Prices are quoted again, to day, 10c. @40c., or on an average 25c., ₱ bbl. higher than they closed yesterday, and steadily favor holders. Buyers are purchasing more generally, to-day, including all really desirable lots of Flour. The reported transactions since our last reach 33,250 bbls.

Unsound Flour, ₱ bbl	$4 25@$5 75
Poor to Superfine good State	5 70@ 6 60
Very good to very choice do	6 75@ 7 00
Extra State	7 10@ 7 60
Low to choice Superfine Western	6 00@ 7 00
Fancy Western	7 00@ 7 15
Extra Indiana and Michigan	7 20@ 8 10
Very Low to very choice Extra Ohio	7 35@ 8 75
Fancy Genesee	7 35@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	7 60@ 9 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	7 50@ 9 75

Southern Flour is in lively demand to-day for the trade, shipment and on speculation, and is quoted from 20c.@40c. ₱ bbl. dearer. Sales since our last, 8,800 bbls., in lots, at $7@$7 50 for mixed and straight brands, and $7 60@$9 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is in demand and is worth from $7 @$8 for extra ₱ bbl. Sales 400 bbls. at $7 25@$7 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair request, at $4 10@$5 20 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $4 10@$4 20 for Jersey; $4 50@$4 60 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl., and $20@$20 50 for the latter, in puncheons.

FRUIT—Sales by auction, 1,236 boxes Palermo Oranges, at $1 15@$3 40; 1,327 boxes do. Lemons, at $2 50 ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is very actively sought after by millers and by speculators. Desirable lots are very sparingly offered, and for these, holders are obtaining a further advance to-day of 5c.@7c. ₱ bushel. Inferior and Common parcels are up 2c.@5c. ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported of 70,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 87@$1 92½; ordinary to strictly prime Red Western (Winter) at $1 70@$1 80, chiefly at $1 75@$1 80; Mixed Western (Winter) at $1 60@$1 75, chiefly at $1 70@$1 75; Mixed Chicago and Milwaukee (Spring) at $1 25; unsound Chicago Spring at 96½c.@$1 01; prime White Southern at $2; choice Red do., at $1 85, and prime to very choice White Kentucky at $2@$2 03 ₱ bushel. Corn is in fair request and is steadily advancing. Sales 28,000 bushels at 98c.@99½c. for yellow Jersey and Southern; 96c.@96c. for very inferior to ordinary White Southern, and 95¼c.@96c. for mixed Western ₱ bushel. Rye is in demand and is quoted at 99c.@ 98c. ₱ bushel. Sales 3,500 bushels within the range. Barley continues in request at uniform rates. Sales, to-day, 12,500 bushels State, at 68c.@78c., and 10,000 bushels California at 75c. ₱ bushel. Oats are salable and buoyant, including Canadian, at 61¾c.@62¾c.; Western at 60c.@62c.; State at 59c.@61c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, at 55c. @59c.; Southern, at 50c @56c., ₱ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales, in Boston 1,500 bales bags, at 10c.@11c. each; 900 bales Bagging, at 11¼c.@12½c. ₱ yard.

HAY—Sales have been reported of 800 bales North River, at 75c. for shipment and 85c. for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Attracted very little attention, at old prices.

HIDES—Are depressed, and prices favor buyers.

HOPS—The demand continues limited at former rates. Crop of 1858, 8c.@13c.; Old, 3c.@6c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is selling, in lots, mainly at $23 50@$24 50 ₱ ton, usual terms. Other kinds are quiet, though quoted steady.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 25@$1 31½ ₱ M.

LEAD—Foreign Pig is in limited demand chiefly at $5 45@$5 50 ₱ 100 lbs. Other kinds are particularly neglected.

LEATHER—Sole is less sought after. Hemlock tannages are a shade cheaper. Oak tannages are steady. French Calf Skins are in demand at uniform rates. English Salted Sheep Skins are salable and firm. Stock small.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for Common, and 85c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Has been more sought after, at improved prices. Sales, to-day, 150 bbls. New Orleans, at 40c., now held higher; 325 bbls. Cuba Muscovado, at 30c.@32c.; 100 hhds. do. do., part at 30c.; equal to 300 hhds. Clayed Cuba, at 27c; 490 hhds., 33 tcs. and 13 bbls. do. do., at 26c.; and 200 hhds. do. do., at 24c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, to arrive, at 50¼c.@52c.; 650 bbls. do. do., in lots, here, at 52c.@ 53c. for merchantable and shipping, ₱ gallon; 7,500 bbls. common Resin, to arrive, at $1 70; 400 bbls. strained do., at about $1 80 ₱ 310 lbs., and small lots of other kinds at previous quotations.

OILS—The demand has been fair for the leading kinds. Prices have not varied much. In New-Bedford, during the week ending May 9, sales were made of 1,440 bbls. Crude Sperm at $1 35@$1 40, including 60 bbls. inferior at $1 20; and 2,800 bbls. Crude Whale at 45c.@48c. ₱ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States

	Bbls Sp.	Bbls Wh.	Lbs. Bone
From Jan. 1 to May 9, '59	17,418	98 583	1,412,900
Same time last year	17,357	82 986	1,048,300

PROVISIONS—Pork is quite active, and is decidedly dearer. Sales have been reported, to-day, of 11,000 bbls., at $17@$17 50, closing at $17 50 for new Mess; $16 50@$17 for thin Mess; and $13 75@$14 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in good demand, including Hams, at 8¼c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 6¼c.@7¼c. ₱ lb. Bacon is selling in lots at from 8¾c.@11¾c., ₱ lb. Lard is actively sought after and is steadily improving. Sales 1,250 tcs. and bbls., at 11¾c.@12c. ₱ lb. Beef has been unusually brisk, to-day, at much higher prices. We have no recollection of any single day's business as extensive as the reported transactions to-day. The sales comprise 9,000 bbls., in lots, at $11@$11 25 for repacked Western Mess; $14 50@$16 for fair to choice extra do.; $8@$9 25 for Country Mess; $6 37@$7 25 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Repacked Mess composed the bulk of the sales. Prime Mess Beef, and India Mess Beef have been very freely purchased at decidedly better prices. We have heard of sales of 3 500 tcs. of all kinds, at $26 50@$29 for India Mess; $23@ $29 for ordinary to extra Prime Mess; and $20@$20 50 for Texas, ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $14@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand at 8c.@ 10½c. for old Ohio; 11c.@14c. for new do.; 11c.@ 18c. for poor to prime old State; and 13c.@22c. for new State, ₱ lb. Cheese is quiet at 7c.@11c. for new State, ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been made to-day, of 800 tcs. in lots, chiefly at from $3 62½@$4 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SOAP—Sales 1,600 boxes Castile, at 9c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Sales 10 cases Nutmegs at 60c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand, and sales made of 300 hhds. Cuba, at 5¼c @7¾c., chiefly at 7c.@7¾c.; 230 hhds. New-Orleans, at 6¾c.@7¾c.; and 50 hhds. Porto Rico, at 6¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 10,000 lbs. prime at 10¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 1,000 bbls. at 30c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 400 bales Cotton on private terms; 300 bbls. Pork, at 1s. 6d.; and 100 tcs. Beef, at 2s. For Glasgow, 10 tons Oil-Cake, at 22s. 6d. For Rotterdam, 150,000 Staves on private terms. For Sicily, bark *Essex*, with Staves, on private terms.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY.

THE IRON MANUFACTURERS' GUIDE.

THE IRON MANUFACTURERS' GUIDE to the Furnaces, Forges, and Rolling Mills of the United States, with cuts and maps; to which is appended a History of the Manufacture of Iron, a summary of the Statistics of American Production of Iron, and a geological discussion of the Iron Ores of the United States, by J. P. LESLEY, Secretary of the American Iron Association, and published by order of the Board of Managers. One vol., 8vo. $5.

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Among the nations of the earth, or the political events of the next 15 years, described in accordance with prophecy.

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TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY VISITing the City who want to purchase religious works of standard and profound authors they would do well to go to A. MAZE'S, No. 337 Bleecker-st. He offered his bookstore for sale some time ago, and not meeting with a suitable purchaser, he is selling out at very low prices. His books will be an ornament to any library.

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DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT
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EVERY DRY-GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are exhibiting at their
SALESROOMS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,
the most extensive, elegant, varied and complete stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS
ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, said from all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive stores on Chambers-st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact, so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments, viz:

DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
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SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
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YANKEE NOTIONS,
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PARASOLS,
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To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the
WARREN PRINTS,
A print which has done more good to the retailer through the country, last season, than perhaps any other low-price print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, Garner, Dunnell, and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS, are of the very best selections.

CLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER, and SCOTCH GINGHAMS, in every variety.

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Wamsuttas,	Hill Manufacturing Company,	
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All the well-known makes of TICKS, STRIPES, and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.

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PARIS AND NEW-YORK MANTILLAS,
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100 RICH SILK CIRCULARS, $16 TO $20.
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ALSO,
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CLOTH CHESTERFIELDS, RAGLANS AND SHAWLETTES,
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The richest and most costly goods
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In Pusher lace and other fabrics
THE RESULT OF LARGE ORDERS
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At extraordinary inducements in price,
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To which we beg to call the attention of the TRADE. The best designers and printers are engaged in producing these CALICOES and the great success which has attended the sale of our WARREN PRINTS, will be followed up by giving the WAMSUTTA PRINTS to the public.

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CORNICES.
WINDOW SHADES,
CORNICES,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
For sale by
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JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have now open a beautiful assortment of
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BAREGE ANGLAIS,
ROBES of every description,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
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No. 369 Broadway,
Are offering at retail their SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
FRENCH PAPER-HANGING CURTAIN MATERIALS, and UPHOLSTERY GOODS
Comprising Lace and Muslin CURTAINS,
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Contains a large and varied assortment of
DECORATIVE and PLAIN PAPERS,
Selected by one of the firm from the stocks of the best French manufacturers,
Which they are prepared to put up in the highest style of art and on the most reasonable terms.
Their stock of
WINDOW SHADES of THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE
(Unsurpassed for extent and variety,)
is now offering to the retail trade
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

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Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
Have now on hand a full assortment of
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In various styles.
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BRUSSELS,
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INGRAIN, &c., &c.
Also OIL-CLOTHS in great variety.

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HARRISON BARNET,
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Offers for sale, at reduced prices,
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GOLD AND PAINTED SHADES,
Cornices, Bands, Cords, Tassels, &c., &c.,
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A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO 551 BROADWAY, respectfully calls attention to his extensive Spring and Summer importation of
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being unusually large and desirable consisting in part of
Handsome figured Foulards, by the yard,
Plaid, striped, check and Bayadere Silks,
Silk Robes, double skirts, very handsome,
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1¼ Black Maltese and Henrietta Cloths, beautiful textures,
Black Challies, without Lustre,
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Crape Maretz in all widths,
Spanish Crapes, 1¼ and 2 yards wide, a new article,
English Bareges, 2 yards wide, $1 per yard,
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French Lawns and Organdies,
English and French Poplins, together with some new Materials for Traveling Dresses, very desirable,
Mantillas, Shawls, Bonnets, &c., &c.
Ladies will please observe the name and number,
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
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FROM AUCTION.
1,000 Cambric Bands at 4s., worth $1.
3,000 yards Cambric and Book Flouncing 3s., worth 75c.
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Black Flouncing Laces and Lace Mantillas and Shawls from auction this week at equally low prices, at
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BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has imported and is offering at retail, the most beautiful and desirable stock of Mourning Black Silks, ever produced in this market. We challenge competition.
Call and examine. Observe,
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Great bargains in
INFANTS', MISSES' AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
1,000 infants' cloaks, in Brilliant and Marseillies, at $1 50, worth $3.
500 misses' lawn dresses double skirts, all colors, at $2 50, worth $5.
750 misses' dresses, trimmed in the very finest style, at $3, worth $5.
1,000 boys' blouses, all new designs, Marseilles and pique, plain and colored, $3, worth $4 50.
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IMMENSE SALE OF PARASOLS!!
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10,000 FINE FRENCH PARASOLS
50 PER CENT. BELOW MANUFACTURER'S COST.
ALL COLORS, ALL QUALITIES, ALL LINED, ALL IVORY HANDLES,
2,000 at $1 25, worth $2 50!!
2,000 at $1 50, worth $3!!!
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2,000 at $4, usual price $8 and $10!!!!
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All seasonable and elegant fashions in
WALKING SHOES, TIES, GAITERS, SLIPPERS, SANDELS, TOILET SLIPPERS.
For ladies, misses, boys and infants, at
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Will, on or about the 20th, open their new store,
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With a large and splendid stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

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Maintains its high reputation for the styles and make of
BOYS' CLOTHING
By the beauty and elegance of its stock for the present season.
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Deserve the attention of parents.
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A beautiful assortment now open of the above very fashionable and popular style of "Chemisette," of our own manufacture, to which we would respectfully call the attention of our customers and ladies visiting the City. Also, our usual splendid stock of dress caps, sleeves, head-dresses, fluted ribbon-trimmings, infants' caps and hats, misses' bonnets, &c., &c. Trimmings fluted to order. D. CLARKE, No. 643 Broadway.

BLACK SEWING-SILK SHAWLS FROM AUCTION.
300 BLACK GRENADINE or SEWING SILK SHAWLS, at $7, worth $12.
Observe—W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT of novelties in Millinery and Straw Goods, Artificial Flowers, Coiffures, Laces, &c., selected and manufactured with special design to suit the desire of the ladies, combining richness, elegance and durability, at WM. SIMMONS' New Show Rooms No. 637 Broadway.

LINENS AT RETAIL.—SHIRT BOSOMS, LINEN Handkerchiefs, Table Linens, Napkins, Sheeting and Shirting, Linen Towellings, and all kinds of Linen goods, for sale very low, by J. GRAHAM, at the Linen Warehouse, No. 128 Grand-st., Brooks' Building, corner Broadway.

S. CHAMBERS HAS OPENED A LARGE assortment of Ladies' and Children's Clothing, of the newest style and best make. Also, Ladies' and Children's under-linen, all of the best quality, and sold at reduced prices, by S. CHAMBERS, No. 503 Broadway, near St. Nicholas.

SKIRTS! SKIRTS!!—DEALERS CALL AND examine our 17-spring skirts for $17 per dozen; 14 springs for $14; 12-springs for $11, and 9-springs for $8 per dozen, at C. L. HARDING'S woven skirt factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

STRAW GOODS OF THE LATEST PATTERNS.—A large and elegant assortment for misses and children, beautifully trimmed. First premium awarded. KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 381 Canal-st.

FANCY GOODS.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
37—MAIDEN LANE—37
Are now receiving from various steamers, and will continue to receive during the season,
NEW STYLES OF PARIS
SILK NETS, FANCHONS AND HEAD-DRESSES,
(All black, and with colored borders.)
FANCY HAIR-PINS, COMBS AND CACHEPEIGNES,
(The largest assortment in the United States.)
SUN PARASOL AND UMBRELLAS, OF ALL KINDS,
BELT BUCKLES, SLIDES AND CLASPS,
DRESS BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS,
OPERA GLASSES, PLATED CHAINS, JEWELERS' SCALES,
&c., &c., &c.,
Which they offer (to the trade only) at the lowest market prices.
☞ Orders for all descriptions of French Goods filled by their house,
No. 7 Rue de Grand Chantier, Paris.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOSTON, April 1.

MY FRIENDS: THE PRINTERS PUBLISHERS, Bookbinders, Type Founders, who have for many years been kind and generous patrons in the purchase and use of my inventions and manufactures, I have now, with much regret, to perform the duty of taking a business leave of you.

Owing to a state of circumstances which I need not explain, I am induced to relinquish the place which I have heretofore occupied in the business of furnishing the Presses of my invention, and other apparatus peculiar to your several vocations, to Messrs. R. HOE & CO., a firm sufficiently well and favor

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning;—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week Mailed for Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—La Favorita.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—London Assurance.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A Midsummer Night's Dream.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Box Boy

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Charles XII.—Morning Call—Box and Cox.

BOWERY THEATRE—Lucrezia Borgia—Four Lovers—Charles Rake.

NATIONAL THEATRE—The Hidden Hand—Raffaelle the Improvisatore.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Jessie Vere.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Gelboi Mehmed Mussendelbo—The Ghost of the Lake.

PALACE GARDEN—Grand Horticultural Festival.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

South—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....2½ P. M.
South and West Way Mail.....6½ A. M.
Hudson River and Erie Railroad..6½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
Mail for Boston, by Railroad.....6½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
Mail for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, vid St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, vid Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland vid St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Bremen*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, May 14, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Mexican news received in New-Orleans by the arrival of the *Tennessee*, from Vera Cruz, is quite interesting. Matters at the Capital seem to be in the utmost confusion. It was believed that another change in the Centralist Government would soon take place, MIRAMON probably giving way to ZULOAGA. Attempts were being made to effect a loan on a pledge of the Church property. Gen. ROBLES was still at Jalapa, with one thousand men, and was stated to have issued a decree forbidding the passage of the American Mails. He was surrounded by the Liberal forces. Guadalajara had been captured by the Liberals, and Gen. MEJIA had been completely routed by them with great loss. The course of Mr. ORWAY, the British Minister, was severely reprehended by his countrymen. Private dispatches received in Washington, corroborate the advices noted above, and represent the taking of the Capital by the Liberals as merely a question of time.

The failure of Congress to make the necessary appropriations for the Post-office Department, together with the interruptions of the mails by hostile Indians and otherwise, has induced the Post-master-General to discontinue the Territorial routes between Neosho, Mo., and Albuquerque, N. M., and between Kansas, Mo., and Stockton, Cal., the discontinuance to take effect on the 1st of July next.

The Anniversary of the American and Foreign Baptist Bible Society was held yesterday in the South Baptist Church, Twenty-fifth-street. There was a large attendance, and the exercises were of an interesting character. The annual report shows the Society to be in a flourishing condition. A resolution was adopted in the afternoon acquiescing in the consolidation of the Societies, if no insurmountable legal or other obstacles were found to exist to the measure. The Rev. Dr. DOWLING, in the evening, delivered an eloquent sermon before the Society.

The Forty-third Anniversary of the American Bible Society was held, at the Academy of Music, yesterday morning. The occasion brought together a large assemblage. Annual reports were read, and addresses were delivered by the President, the Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, HUGH MAXWELL, Esq., the Rev. Dr. CLARK, the Rev. B. C. MEIGS, the Rev. Dr. MCTYEIRE, the Rev. Dr. FISHER, and the Rev. Dr. PALMER. At the business meeting of the Society the officers of the last year were reelected.

The Women's-Rights Anniversary, last evening, crowded Mozart Hall in every inch. Addresses of unusual eloquence were delivered by Mrs. DOLL, of Boston; LUCRETIA MOTT, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. ERNESTINE ROSE, ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL, and WENDELL PHILLIPS. Sundry rowdies in the gallery were very noisy, and frequently brought the proceedings to a dead halt. But as the evening wore on, the well-disposed got the better of the disturbers, and quite cowed the rascals down.

The Deaf and Dumb of the New-York Institution met their friends, according to annual custom, yesterday afternoon at the Academy of Music, but vast as that building is, it could not accommodate all who desired to be present. The exercises were most interesting, and the satisfaction of the audience was continually manifested by loud applause. The actual number of pupils in the Institution is 305. The income of the Institution, on Jan 1 was $59,633, and the expenditures $63,201, being a balance due the Treasurer of $3,568.

The Ninth Anniversary of the Five Points House of Industry took place yesterday at the Academy of Music, and was the most successful celebration of that most praiseworthy institution that has yet taken place. The singing and other exercises of the children were highly interesting, and the audience were much gratified by the addresses of Mr. PEASE, the Rev. Dr. CUYLER and the other speakers. At least three thousand persons must have shared in the celebration.

Last evening, the second meeting of the Young Men's Christian Union was held at the Church of the Messiah. The attendance was not large, but the proceedings were of a very interesting character. The following gentlemen addressed the meeting: The Rev. W. H. FURNACE, of Philadelphia; the Rev. S. LONGFELLOW, of Brooklyn; the Rev. Mr. CROSBY; and the Rev. E. W. REYNOLDS, of Jamestown, N. Y.

A public meeting of the American Tract Society, of Boston, was held yesterday in the Rev. Dr. CHEEVER'S Church. The building was crowded in every part. The Rev. Dr. KIRK reviewed with earnestness and force the recent action of the American Tract Society, and the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER followed in an exceedingly eloquent and bitterly sarcastic address.

The Fourth Anniversary of the Universalist Sabbath Schools was held yesterday afternoon, in Dr. CHAPIN'S Church. Addresses were made by the Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD, the Rev. B. PETERS, of Williamsburgh, and the Rev. Dr. CHAPIN. About 1,000 children from this City and Brooklyn were in attendance.

The Reformatory Convention brought its three days' deliberations to a close last evening. During the day the delegates visited the House of Refuge and some other of the institutions similar to the ones over which most of them preside.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, a communication was presented from Mayor TIEMANN, nominating DINES CAROLIN for the vacant City Inspectorship. It met the fate of previous nominations, and was sent back by a vote of 10 against 5. The resolution in favor of taking up the Russ pavement of Broadway and relaying it as Belgian pavement, was unanimously adopted. Mr. CHAS. G. WATERBURY takes the contract at $1 50 per square yard. This measure is designed to test the question whether the Board have power to make contracts. Much other business was transacted, but none of great interest.

A very pleasant reunion of the Congregationalists of this City, and their friends and well-wishers from abroad, who are now on a visit here attending the anniversaries, occurred last night in the City Assembly Rooms. Mr. BEECHER presided. The entertainments were universally agreeable, and passed off with unlimited *eclat*.

Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW spoke at the [illegible] Festival at Palace Garden, last evening, on *Land Reform*, to an audience of about two [illegible] and persons.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS delivered an address on the Life and Character of WILLIAM JAY, last evening, in the Shiloh Presbyterian Church. A [illegible] audience was present.

Yesterday an unusually brisk business was transacted at the Corn Exchange—the sales effected comprising 12,000 bbls. Flour, 70,000 bushels Corn, 22,500 bushels [illegible] Corn, 9,000 bbls. and 3,500 lbs. [illegible] Pork, and 1,000 bbls. Whisky. [illegible] in prices of Flour was 5c. [illegible] Corn, 1c. [illegible]; Pork, $1 [illegible]; Beef, $1 ₽ bbl. and $4 ₽ tierce; Lard, ½c. ₽ lb.; Whisky, 1c. ₽ gallon. A good demand also prevailed for Groceries. Molasses closed considerably higher. Cotton continued very dull and heavy. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

Premature Plaudits.

The Administration organs have been playing their favorite air of "Hail to the Chief" with extraordinary fervor, ever since the Mormon leaders kindly resolved to overlook the impertinence of the Federal Government, and consented to conclude a peace with the United States. From the President's mischances with party arrangements and foreign policy; from his ignominious blundering on the Kansas question, and his dismal defeat by the Douglas rebellion; from his general inactivity and his particular mistakes whether at home or abroad, the adherents of Mr. BUCHANAN have taken refuge behind the vaunted "pacification" of Utah. To this glorious achievement, transcending the adventurous spirit of General PIERCE and the diplomatic ability of Mr. FILLMORE, but reserved for the sagacious enterprise of JAMES BUCHANAN, his fond admirers have constantly pointed with the energy of despair.

They can point to it no longer. "Call no man happy," said the Grecian sage, "till he is dead."

Much praise and glory would undoubtedly have accrued to Mr. BUCHANAN from the settlement of the Mormon question, had that settlement ever taken place. No more embarrassing question has in these latter days been submitted to any Government. The hopeless imbecility of Mr. BUCHANAN'S predecessors had aggravated all its worst features, while the case at its best had always been bad enough. For in dealing with Mormonism the American Government found itself from the first placed between the horns of an agonizing dilemma. It was necessary to crush the Constitutional theory of our Government, or to outrage the moral feeling and seriously damage the social organization of the country. The Mormons occupied a formidable position midway between the Mississippi and the Pacific shore. They were planted on American soil, and they must either be subjected to American laws or ejected from our territory. On what pretext could they be ejected? Many of them were American citizens; all of them professed a willingness to recognize the United States as enjoying eminent domain over their forest Eden. How could they be brought under obedience to American law? By organizing over them a Territorial Government, we should assume the responsibility of lending the Federal sanction to a social system which the people of the United States regard with unmixed and irrepressible disgust. Had we, however, appointed such Federal officers in the Territory when once organized, and so supported these officers when appointed, as to guarantee a perfect separation in the territory of the Mormon ecclesiastical rule from the civil authority, the way might have been opened for such an emigration of "Gentiles" as might, in time, have overridden the abominable despotism of the Mormon hierarchy; the country might at least have been thrown open to free discussion, and the light of American and Christian intelligence poured in upon the miserable slaves of the arch delusion which has reared itself into an empire among us. But Mr. FILLMORE, dreading nothing so much as an act of statesmanlike courage, flung the whole matter into a fresh abyss of confusion by accepting the organization of Utah as a Territory, only to appoint the Mormon leader its first Governor? From this moment the cloud has steadily darkened upon the horizon. The United States having bestowed their commission upon the vulgar Mahomet of the Rocky Mountains, have since been made parties consenting to the development of his creed, and the strengthening of his position. Our Presidents have played for him the parts of Aaron and of Hur, when they held up the hands of Moses during the battle. A system which rests upon the abject subjugation of the individual will to the authority of a Church brutalized to the core in all the details of its discipline, and shameless in its denial of the dearest decencies of human nature and of human life, has grown up steadily, under the ægis of our Republican Christianity. In all the world of heathenism for which so many prayers have been put up, and at which so many sermons have been preached, during this Anniversary week, we shall find nothing more callous, more cold, more cruel, than the superstitions that have reared the City of the Great Salt Lake.

These superstitions broke out at last, as was but natural, into the ambition of independence. The first attempts made by Mr. BUCHANAN to curb the rebellious tendencies of the Mormon rulers, were made with a specific view to creating a new "party" issue. But these attempts failed in both directions. They outraged without alarming the Mormon leader; and they evoked a universality of hostility to the Mormon atrocities which killed all hopes of making the matter a partizan investment.

The President's care then seemed to be to do as little as possible in the business. The history of the expedition to Utah has not been forgotten, nor will it be, while Americans can blush at special recklessness dashed with general timidity, and at general extravagance neutralized by special parsimony in the management of their national affairs. The pacific results of this untoward demonstration were brought about entirely by the good sense of the military commanders and the sagacity of BRIGHAM YOUNG. The credit of them was absorbed, of course, at once, and greedily, by the Administration. What is the present state of that "suspension of hostilities" which the President and his poets have sung in strains worthy the charms of "Mary Ann" herself?

We have at this day an army in Utah, by which we hold that Territory. The administration of justice in our Federal Courts is carried on under the protection of the sabre and the bayonet, which, however, while they can insure the personal safety of our Judges, can do nothing, in the face of that noble institution, "Trial by Jury," to secure justice against Mormon delinquents, at the hands of their Mormon fellow-worshippers. The peace which the President has secured for the United States in this matter of Utah, can only be likened to the protection which Sandy secured to Sawney when they went together to steal the piglings of a savage wild sow. Sawney was in the cave and Sandy at the entrance, when the maternal creature, sniffing mischief in the air, came rushing from the woods and darted between Sandy's legs, not fast enough, however, to prevent Sandy from seizing her by the tail. "While my arms hold," cried Sandy to his terrified comrade within, "you're safe, my boy, *for the tail don't part.*"

AN ALDERMANIC EXPERIMENT.—The Board of Aldermen passed a resolution last night, for the purpose of testing their right to make contracts authorizing the removal of the Russ pavement in Broadway, and substituting in the place of it the Belgian. The Russ pavement cost about six dollars a yard, while the Belgian substitute is to cost but a quarter of that amount. It is a very costly method of trying an experiment, and about as sensible a move as it would be to pull down the City Hall and erect a wooden substitute for that marble structure. The Board of Aldermen tried another experiment last night, by rejecting another nomination by the Mayor, of a candidate for the City Inspectorship. This last experiment was doubtless intended to test the public patience, which will hardly hold out much longer against these repeated scandals.

England in the European Crisis.

If we are to take the word of our British cousins for it, they are the most innocent, unsophisticated, pacific creatures in the world. While their own Government is always under the control of men without a moral flaw or an intellectual prejudice, and their own policy one of unselfish devotion to abstract right, they are continually agonized by the necessity of dealing with human beings of a less exalted mould; and constantly put into positions of great peril and difficulty by the dreadful duplicity of foreign Governments and statesmen of dubious antecedents. A Russian advance upon the frontiers of China strikes the whole British world with horror at the grasping ambition of the semi-barbarous Muscovites. An American demonstration in the direction of Mexico reveals appalling glimpses of the democratic instinct for plunder, and the democratic disregard of national rights. But the extinction of a Rajah of Sattara by British authority, or an armed expurgation of the Punjaub by British Generals, is always undertaken by our respectable kinsmen under a quite depressing sense of their duty to mankind, to Christianity and to civilization. The English of the nineteenth century take their wars and their annexations as sadly as FROISSART declares their forefathers used to take their pleasure. If one takes up the history of the world from an exoteric point of view, he will not be immediately impressed with the extraordinary degree of devotion and magnanimity displayed by the successive Governments of Great Britain in their foreign policy. For the uninitiated mind it is not, however, always easy to discern any very striking difference between the apparent motives of England in her various wars waged during the last three centuries, and those of other nations engaged in the same contests.

The annals of mankind indeed record certain instances in which England seems to have been governed in going to war by a quite extraordinary regard to so slight a circumstance as the momentary advantage of her rulers of the hour. The wars of ELIZABETH with Spain were waged, as may fairly enough be claimed, in the interest of Protestant Europe, as well as in that of Great Britain and her throne. But when JAMES I. was willing to risk a conflict with HENRY IV. of France, rather than apologize for an insult offered to HENRY'S ambassador by an English sea-captain, who claimed the "channel as an English sea," the principle involved can hardly be called either philanthropic or self-denying. Precisely what interest of mankind was steadily served by the attempts of WILLIAM III. first to "curb the ambition" of France, and then to swell that ambition by crushing the power of Spain, historians have not yet decided. The wars of Queen ANNE were wars for the making and unmaking of English Ministers at home, rather than for the settlement of Europe abroad. In the time of GEORGE II, Europe was plunged by England into a nine years' war, ostensibly to vindicate the English flag against the "right of search," but really for the purpose of driving Sir ROBERT WALPOLE away from the flesh-pots of office. It will be difficult to show what mankind and freedom gained from the wars of King GEORGE III. against the American Colonies of England, and the independence of Republican France. And thus much at least is certain in regard to the part which England played in the great war of 1854 with Russia: that Lord JOHN RUSSELL, speaking in her name, distinctly recognized that very Protectorate over the Christian subjects of the Sultan, for asserting which NICHOLAS I. was met with all the power of combined Western Europe; that the defeat of Russian pretensions on the Danube and the Black Sea was avowedly undertaken by England with an eye to her own interests in India and the East; and that after the ostensible objects of the war had been attained, England was willing and even anxious to *continue* the war, solely and specifically in the hope of recovering the military prestige which she conceived herself to have lost. The bitterness and injustice with which NAPOLEON III. and France have been pursued on the other side of the Channel ever since the Peace of Paris are unquestionably to be ascribed in no slight measure to the vexation which our pacific British brethren felt at being forced to relinquish the Christian hope of battering down Cronstadt, slaying some thousands of their fellow-creatures, and cutting away a good stout slice of the Russian Empire.

Yet in the present crisis of European affairs, when a cause which no nation has advocated so earnestly, not to say so intemperately, as England, cries aloud for recognition and decision, England can see in the action of France and Russia upon the case, only a wicked disregard of the sanctity of peace. NAPOLEON is a blood-thirsty, merciless despot, delighting in slaughter; ALEXANDER a subtle intriguer, who means to march by way of Rome and Vienna upon Calcutta. Vast as is the reverence which our good cousins entertain for their own eminent humanity, it is hardly so vast as their distrust of all other States and rulers. They are sure that if a single cannon-shot is fired anywhere in the world without the permission of England, it must eventually demolish the whole fabric of civilization.

The world, we fear, will not take this view of the state of things. The world will see that England, having put herself into the hands of a set of selfish and time-serving politicians, has suffered the moment to pass by in which she might have assumed the position held to-day by France and Russia—in which, by acting loyally, in concert with Napoleon III, to enforce justice for Italy and respect for Europe upon Austria, she might have averted the formidable conflict now impending over the Continent, and expiated the deadly folly of her own Ministers at the time of the Congress of Vienna. No professions of an extravagant love of peace, or of a profound regard for treaties, can hide this fact from the eyes of mankind, that after Austria herself the Derby Government of Great Britain stand responsible to their own countrymen and to Europe for the issue to which the question of Italy has now been forced.

A SLAVE STATE ON THE PACIFIC.—The Washington *States* regards with hope, as promising the possible acquisition of another slave State, the proposition to divide California. It professes to regard the region in question as offering "an inviting field to the profitable employment of Slave labor," and desires to be informed "whether the Black Republicans intend to forbid the introduction of another Slave State."

Leaving the Republicans to answer for themselves, we can yet tell the *States* that the free population of the North will save that journal and its slaveholding friends all trouble in the premises. California may lay off her six southern counties as soon as she pleases, and from any motive which may seem to her good.

But when a government comes to be formed, either State or Territorial, the free population will predominate so largely, that neither Congress nor the "Black Republicans" can have occasion to decide the question propounded by the *States*. Our people will go in peaceably and possess the land. We imagine the *States* knows of no way to stop them. They will outnumber and out-vote the Slave-State party five to one. This may seem a sad state of things to our Southern brethren, but it is strictly constitutional.

Murder and Forgery.

"An Old Subscriber" contrives to alarm himself very unnecessarily lest the TIMES should advocate capital punishment for forgery and its abolition in the case of murder. The TIMES has not the slightest intention to do either. In respect to forgery, a crime perhaps the most dangerous that relates merely to property, and one becoming alarmingly common, we remarked the other day that severe penalties should be inflicted, and that we could almost wish to see the old English law revived which punished that offence with death. Our correspondent misunderstood our drift or his nerves would not have been so greatly disturbed.

The TIMES holds that there is such a thing as justice; that all crime deserves adequate punishment; that life for life as a general rule is commended by the equity of common sense as well as sanctioned by the authority of revelation; and that punishment is not and cannot be revenge. The function of the Courts in awarding penalties where due is as far from vindictiveness and vengeance as any act whatever can be. Human justice is founded on divine justice, as human law finds its ultimate ground in the law of God. They who assert that the punishment of criminals is an act of legalized revenge, slander the law and assail the foundations of society; while those who claim that punishment is inflicted in a utilitarian sense merely, and only as a preventive of other offences, belittle the principles which lie at the bottom of jurisprudence.

In the distribution of penalties, however, a wide discretion is left to the Legislature and the tribunals. It is difficult, if not impossible, to lay down unbending general rules which shall fairly meet every case. The most strenuous advocates of capital punishment might not see cause to inflict it in every case, or class of cases, where life is wrongfully taken. There are considerations of expediency, of delicacy, of sentiment, which may properly come in. We have removed from the eyes of the general mob the spectacle of executions—a change which commands universal approval And, if the agony of a strong man on the gallows is a sight too ghastly for the crowd, may we not come to think and feel that hanging a woman is a horror too dreadful for any to witness, and find for those who stain their sex with the greatest of crimes some punishment, perhaps not less severe, but certainly less abhorrent? Not, indeed, out of regard for the criminals themselves, who, forgetting what is due to womanhood and humanity, steep their souls in murder, but through consideration for the relations which Nature has fixed between our sex and theirs, and which even in the punishment of crime should not be lost sight of. We cannot think that justice would be disparaged, guilt encouraged, or any worthy sentiment outraged by the substitution of some other adequate penalty for hanging in the case of women.

Mr. Morphy at Home.

In the bustle of the Anniversaries, the excitement incident to the recent news from Europe, and the pertinacity of the northeast "May storm," the arrival home of Mr. PAUL MORPHY has passed almost unrecorded. Mr. MORPHY arrived in the *Persia* on Wednesday morning.

Mr. MORPHY was met at the steamer by his intimate friends Messrs. LICHTENHEIM and DANIEL W. FISKE, with several members from the various chess clubs in this City, and escorted to his quarters at the St. Nicholas Hotel, where he was waited upon by Col. C. D MEAD, President of the New-York Chess Club, FREDERICK PERRIN, of the Brooklyn Chess Club, W. J. A. FULLER, J. LORIMER GRAHAM, Jr., and many other distinguished admirers of the game of chess, and of him who has so ably proved himself its master. In the evening Mr. MORPHY and a few friends partook of a dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel. It was impromptu in its character, and intended only as a social courtesy from friends to a friend. At the close of the repast the party adjourned to the elegant rooms of the New-York Chess Club, where Mr. MORPHY engaged in two or three games with Mr. F. PERRIN, President of the Brooklyn Club, giving that gentleman the advantage of a knight, and winning all but one.

Yesterday Mr. MORPHY was engaged in receiving calls from his friends, for the most of the day, and last evening made visits in company with Mr. FULLER. He is rapidly recovering from the fatigues of his recent voyage, and excessive mental exertion for the past few months, and appeared in excellent spirits.

The stay of Mr. MORPHY in this City, it is expected, will be prolonged to three or four weeks. The contemplated testimonial of the New-York Chess Club will be made on or about the 20th inst., after which Mr. MORPHY visits Boston, where a public dinner has been tendered him by several distinguished gentlemen. His head-quarters will be in this City until his departure for New-Orleans. The testimonial is nearly complete; the chess-men have been ready for several weeks, and have probably never been equaled for costly elegance and perfection of workmanship. They are composed of gold and silver and precious stones. The board will be finished by Saturday, and has exhausted the resources of art and skill in its production. The splendid American match, which forms a part of the testimonial, will be ready during the present week, and will form an unique and specially attractive element in the presentation.

During his stay in this City Mr. MORPHY'S friends will have frequent opportunities of witnessing his play at the rooms of the New York Chess Club, arrangements having been made for that purpose by members of that Club.

Academy of Music.

It was a loss to the public as well as to the manager that there was so slim an attendance on Monday night at the Academy. DONIZETTI'S charming opera of "L'Elisir d'Amore" has seldom been played with more spirit and success. The caste was generally good, not inordinately great in any one essential, as at the last performance, where the great RONCONI was the *Dulcamara*, and, despite everything that was vulgar and outrageous in his interpretation, obtained all the applause and attention of the audience. The impression created by that immense actor will not quickly fade away; in the few pieces wherein he played he created a standard of excellence by which all subsequent actors must be measured. We are not likely to find a new RONCONI in the present company, good as it is. But, with this exception, Mr. STRAKOSCH'S cast is decidedly better than any we have had for some time. Mlle. PICCOLOMINI is an excellent *Adina*, full of the sparkling gayety so requisite for this description of opera, and elaborately coquettish. She did not appear to be fully up in the music, but was very enterprising. BRIGNOLI was excellent, losing for once, and much to his own astonishment, that massive heaviness for which he is remarkable. MAGGIORETTI, as the quack doctor, was sufficiently funny, but scarcely equal to any of his predecessors in this character. Signor BARILI did his part elaborately, and was at times excellent. The chorus was good, and the orchestra also, although occasionally too loud and precipitate.

On Friday we are to have the "Favorita," with PICCOLOMINI as *Leonora*.

HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM UTAH.

The Mormons Forcing the United States Courts to put their Prisoners Under Martial Law.

CONDUCT OF THE FEDERAL OFFICERS.

Open Insolence of the Mormon Authorities.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., April 9, 1859.

The U. S. District Court at Provo City adjourned on Monday last, the 4th inst., after a session of nearly four weeks.

This past session of the Court has been of unusual interest, and has formed one of the most important events in the history of our country.

It is now demonstrated beyond the possibility of doubt or contradiction that the Mormons are determined not to submit to Federal authority, or to any law or government except that of the Church. *A U. S. District Court, the only court of record having criminal jurisdiction which the organic act of the Territory has provided for, cannot hold a session unless it acknowledges and submits to the superior power of the Mormon priesthood, and acts only in obedience to their dictates.*

Last fall and winter, a session of the U. S. District Court for the Third Judicial District of the Territory, was held in this city by Judge SINCLAIR. Its Grand Jury was selected impartially, from all classes, without regard to their religion or creed, and in fact was constituted of a small majority of Mormons. This majority, however, was sufficient to prevent the finding of a bill of indictment in a clear case of willful murder, and the Court found itself, after a long, patient, and strict effort to administer justice, compelled to adjourn, in consequence of the refusal of the Legislature to acknowledge or accept its authority and functions, by a willful failure to provide for its maintenance. Judge SINCLAIR then asserted that every possible effort had been made, without resorting to open violence, to thwart and break up his Court, and that he was fully convinced that it was worse than useless to attempt to hold a term of Court as long as a majority of the people had a fixed purpose of opposing its proceedings.

Judge CRADLEBAUGH, willing and anxious to give the citizens of the Territory every opportunity to justify themselves and retrace their rebellious steps, published a call for a session of the U. S. District Court in his, the Second District, this Spring. The results of his attempt to administer the laws of the land have been made public, and are of incalculable importance, inasmuch as they have given us positive evidence of the direct interference of the Mormon leaders, even with U. S. Courts, and of their determination to keep the law in their own hands.

On Saturday last the examination of witnesses in the case of the murder of the PARISHES and POTTER, held before Judge CRADLEBAUGH, was concluded, and after hearing arguments from counsel on both sides, the Judge fully committed four of the prisoners now in arrest for trial for this crime. Their names are KEARNS, MCDONALD, DUNFEE and BARTHOLOMEW. ALFRED NETHERCOTT, who had also been in arrest, was released, and JOHN DALBY was permitted to give bail in the sum of $1,000 for his appearance when required. Warrants are still in the hands of the Marshal for several other persons who have fled the country.

In summing up the evidence in the case, (a summary of which I sent you by the last mail,) Judge CRADLEBAUGH said:

"Until I commenced the examination of the testimony in this case, I always supposed that I lived in a land of civil and religious liberty, in which we were secured by the Constitution of our country the right to remove, at pleasure, from one portion of our domain to another, and also that we enjoyed the privilege of 'worshiping God according to the dictates of our own conscience.' But I regret to say, that the evidence in this case clearly proves, that so far as Utah is concerned, I have been mistaken in such supposition. Men are murdered here—coolly, deliberately, premeditatedly murdered. Their murder is deliberated and determined upon by Church council meetings, and that, too, for no other reason than that they had apostatized from your Church, and were striving to leave the Territory.

You are the tools, the dupes, the instruments of a tyrannical Church despotism. The heads of your Church order and direct you. You are taught to obey their orders, and commit these horrid murders. Deprived of your liberty, you have lost your manhood, and become the willing instruments of bad men.

I say to you, it will be my earnest effort, while with you, to knock off your ecclesiastical shackles and set you free."

Just at this point in the Judge's remarks, an elderly, gray-headed man, who was sitting in one of the front seats, and who was apparently engrossed with what was being said, forgetting where he was, sung out in an audible voice, so as to be heard through the dense audience, "AMEN."

On Monday, Judge CRADLEBAUGH finally adjourned the Court, and made the following entry upon the Record:

"This Court has sought diligently and faithfully to do its duty, to administer the laws of the United States and this Territory. It could not have any other object. But at every term it has had to encounter difficulties and embarrassments. Men high in authority in the Mormon Church, as well as men holding civil authority under the Territorial Government, seem to have conspired to obstruct the course of public justice, and to cripple the earnest efforts of the Court.

The whole community presents a united and organized opposition to the proper administration of justice. Every art and every expedient have been employed to cover up and conceal crimes committed by Mormons. Witnesses have been prevented by threats of violence from obeying the summons of this Court; others that have testified have been driven to seek safety in the protection of the small detachment of United States troops stationed near here, who, it is proper to say, are here on my requisition, and for whose presence I am responsible. The absolute necessity of having those troops here has been fully demonstrated by all that has transpired during the session of the Court.

To crown all, the Grand Jury, sworn to perform a high public duty, has lent itself as a willing instrument to this organized opposition to the laws of the country, and refused to meet its obligations. A most willing inclination has been manifested to prosecute Indians, and other persons, not Mormons, for their offences, while Mormon murderers and thieves are allowed to go unpunished.

This Court determined, as its action manifests, that it will not be used by this community for its protection alone, but that it will do justice to all, or it will do nothing. Not being able to do this, the Court will adjourn without day."

Soon after the adjournment of the Court the command, under Major PAUL, consisting of eight companies of Infantry, one of Dragoons, and one section of Artillery, which had been encamped some four miles from the city, marched down through the city, and being joined by the company under Captain HEAP, who had charge of the prisoners in confinement, took up their march for Camp Floyd. We never saw a finer military display than this. The troops, dressed in uniform, all marched to the sound of the music with a proud, elastic step, but seldom seen in the ranks of our army. Every man felt that they were marching through a country which has been the scene of the most terrible inflictions of an absolute despotism, now held in check by their presence alone.

Before the adjournment of the Court, the counsel of the prisoners solicited that they might be confined by some civil authorities instead of by the military. The Marshal, fully satisfied that they cannot be safely confined in any part of the District except Camp Floyd, will have them kept under guard at that place by the troops.

Nothing more has been heard from Governor CUMMING since he issued his protest. Nor has he taken any further action publicly.

His course is universally condemned here. We know not of a single man outside of the Mormon Church in this Territory, who coincides with him or approves of his position, except Secretary HARTNETT, and, as we are informed, Dr. FORNEY, Superintendant of Indian Affairs. These latter gentlemen have always upheld the Governor in every step which he has taken, and invariably reecho his sentiments.

The conduct of the United States District Attorney for the Territory, ALEX. WILSON, Esq., of Pema, is also universally condemned, more emphatically even than that of Gov. CUMMING. He evidently and unmistakeably is a supporter of and "sympathizer" of the Mormon priesthood. This cannot be inferred from any of his public acts, unless from the masterly inactivity which he has displayed in all his prosecutions of Mormons—but it is most apparent and palpable to all residents here. He does not associate with any "Gentiles" except the Governor and his "clique," except on business. He does not attempt to ferret out any of the terrible crimes which have been committed here, even when his attention has been called to them—and when they are forced upon his notice he has always so conducted the case that it would be impossible for a stranger coming into the court-room to tell from his remarks or conduct whether he was counsel for the prosecution or for the defence. He has in every instance done everything in his power to sustain and encourage the Mormons whom it was his duty to prosecute for crimes, without actually openly defending them. The impression that he is closely allied to the Mormons by some mysterious tie, is fully confirmed by his conduct at Provo. He was, during the whole session of the Court, constantly in conference with the Mormons, and kept entirely aloof from the "Gentiles," except when compelled by business to meet them.

Before the Court, although his attention had been called officially to some eight or ten horrible murders committed in the very valley in which the Court was held, and to the almost incredible massacre and butchery of 300 emigrants at Mountain Meadows in 1857—not one of whom ever lost their life—still he underscored the [illegible] days' labor and to create difficulty and delay in the examination of these cases, and the apprehension of the criminals by first calling up a number of complaints against factions, and for larcenies and other petty misdemeanors alleged to have been committed several years ago, to arrest whom would occupy the whole time of the Marshal and his deputies for weeks and even months.

When he found that the Judge was determined thoroughly to investigate these cases, in order to prevent any lawyer of ability from assisting in the prosecution, he submitted to the Court in writing the following motion, to be entered in the record.

Whereas, By the judgment of this Court, entered on the 11th day of March, it was decided that ALEXANDER WILSON the Attorney of the United States for the Territory of Utah, is the person legally entitled by law to prosecute all persons charged with offences against the laws of the Territory of Utah; therefore the said Prosecuting Attorney comes and makes the following motion, viz.: that no other person or persons shall be allowed to assume, or perform any of the functions or duties legally appertaining to the said office of Prosecuting Attorney, unless the same be desired as assistance by the said Prosecuting Attorney, and approved of by the Court.

(Signed) ALEXANDER WILSON,
U. S. Attorney for the Territory of Utah.

April 2, 1859.

THOMAS S. WILLIAMS, Esq., (a gentleman who is naturalized from the Church some 3 years ago,) being already engaged by Mrs. PARRISH to prosecute the murderers of her husband and son, assisted in the prosecution of this case, and it was mainly through his exertions that much of the testimony was elicited.

In regard to the prosecution by Mr. WILSON of the PARRISH murder case, before the Judge sitting as a Committing Magistrate the following remarks of the *Deseret News*, BRIGHAM YOUNG'S own paper, will furnish the best commentary. The *News* first speaks of Mr. WILLIAMS' speech on the part of the prosecution as follows: "Mr. WILLIAMS delivered an introductory speech of nearly an hour's duration. It was a most singular admixture of chaotic matter in the shape of sympathy, declamation, and wholesale charges against the ecclesiastical authorities in the Territory; and finally, it contained many assertions, but no arguments."

In regard to Mr. WILSON'S speech at the same time, it says: "Mr. WILSON concluded the argument for the prosecution in his usual gentlemanly, yet firm and respectful manner. He recapitulated the principal items of evidence that had been brought out, and in a masterly style selected the conclusive and positive testimony from the vast amount of extraneous matter which was before the court."

When it is known that the same paper which thus compliments an attorney who is prosecuting, we might say, the editor himself (for BRIGHAM is in fact the editor,) indulges in abuse of the Judge for the course which he has pursued in the same matter, it demonstrates at least, that the District Attorney and Judge are not on "the same side of the [illegible]."

Judge CRADLEBAUGH, after resting a short time from his fatiguing labors at Provo, will resume his examination into the cases which have been brought to his notice.

On Monday last we were surprised, early in the morning, to find the streets filled with men walking about as if something more than common was going on. Upon inquiring the cause, we were informed that it was the day for holding an election for the officers of the city. No notice of this election was published in the papers, but the people were informed in the Church meeting, the night previous, that they must vote, and were also told who must be elected. The consequence was that, as usual in this Territory, the vote was unanimous, and BRIGHAM'S appointee, A. O. SMOOT was reelected Mayor. Beyond the unusual stir of people early in the morning which lasted but for a short time, no one would have suspected for a moment that it was an election day—not the least noise, or cry, or excitement. Boys and young men here know nothing of election day, and three-quarters of the old men would not know of it if they were not told to go and vote by the Bishops and Elders who take the matter in hand.

On Wednesday the Spring Conference of the Church met in the Tabernacle in this city, and public meetings were held twice a day on both Wednesday and Thursday. On Wednesday, HANAN C. KIMBALL addressed the people in public for the first time since the entrance of the troops into the valley. On Thursday morning, the farce of electing Presidents and Apostles of the Church was gone through with, and BRIGHAM was by a unanimous vote reelected President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

In the afternoon BRIGHAM himself preached. This was the first time he has made his appearance in public since the conference with the Peace Commissioners, except when compelled to attend upon the United States Court as a witness. He addressed the people briefly upon the necessity of their mental and moral improvement, and also upon their duties in life. He did not allude to the "Gentiles" in any manner. He kept his hat on his head during the delivery of his sermon.

Much business of importance has been transacted by the Church at this Conference, but we cannot learn its import until it is made public through the columns of the Church organ.

During the past week two small mule-trains of goods arrived here from Los Angeles. One of these belonged to Mr. WM. SLOAN, the other to Messrs. RADFORD, CABOT & Co., merchants, in this city. We have not learned the names of those who had charge of the train of Messrs. R., C. & Co. Mr. SLOAN came through with his train.

We received by last week's mail the news of the adjournment of Congress and of the death of Post-master-General BROWN.

We might fill much space in your valuable columns with the expression of our disgust at the proceedings of this last session of Congress, and of its entire neglect to legislate upon the most vital questions of the day. But abler pens than mine have undoubtedly uttered the sentiments of the people at large of your beautiful State, which surely cannot be more severe toward the different political clans whose bitter strife has prevented the accomplishment of any business in the halls of Congress, than those of many of us here.

The Mormon question, which is growing daily in importance, and bids fair to become a most serious stumbling-block in the path of rapid advancement and prog

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.—Deputy Superintendent of Police YORK, reports 3 662 arrests during the quarter ending the 1st instant, being 236 more arrests than during the previous quarter. The force under his command, all told, is 910 men, classified as follows: 6 Captains, 29 Sergeants, 107 Patrolmen, 15 Doormen, 25 detailed men. There were thirty-two complaints made to the District-Attorney for violations of the Excise law; 2,627 persons were accommodated with lodgings at the different Station-houses; 295 lost children were restored to their parents. The Police lost 679½ days, by reason of sickness and disability—an average loss to the Department of about eight men per day. The amount of property reported to have been stolen was $[illegible], of which $1,382 95 was recovered. The offenses embrace every color of crime, against property and person, except that of murder.

REPORTED LOSS OF THE SHIP POMONA.—Messrs. [illegible]LAND & FROTHINGHAM, the owners of the New-York and Liverpool packet-ship *Pomona*, reported to have been lost at Wexford on the coast of Ireland, April 27, state, that by their last advices from the ship, they could simply say that the *Pomona* sailed on the morning of the 27th of April, at daylight, with a fine N. E. breeze. The number of souls on board of her was about 400, and they express the fear that the loss of her loss is but too true. As soon as they hear anything further, the particulars will be made known.

[Advertisement.]
CROOK & DUFF,
Model Restaurant,
Trust Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.

[Advertisement.]
CARPETS! CARPETS!!!
At a tremendous reduction.
English Velvets from 9s. to 12s. per yard.
English Brussels 8s. to 10s. per yard.
All Wool Ingrains 3s to 6s. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
EVERY FAMILY IS INTERESTED in the fact that the WILCOX AND GIBBS Family Sewing Machines can now be purchased in this City. In Philadelphia, where they are manufactured, and where hitherto only they have been introduced, they have established a reputation which warrants the assertion that they are destined to become the most popular machines for family use ever produced. Salesrooms No. 504 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas.

[Advertisement.]
ANNIVERSARY WEEK.—Clergymen visiting the City will find a first-class stock of well made, durable, and exceedingly becoming hats at KNOX'S well-known establishment, No. 212 Broadway. Honestly made, and sold at a trifling profit, these hats are worthy the attention of strangers now in the city.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS are working most wonderful cures. Glandular Swellings that have defied all other treatment are easily softened and removed by the Ointment, while the Pills remove at once the suffering horrors of Asthma.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
GURNEY'S new Photographic and Fine-Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 12.

$1,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	80	100	Had. River R b60	31
5,000	Virginia 6s	93¾	100	Harlem R. pref	33
18,000	Mo. State 6s	80¾	100	do	34
5,000	do	81	500	Reading R	46⅛
2,000	do	84¾	900	do	46⅝
15,000	do	⅝60 81	300	do	⅝60 46
10,000	do	⅝60 81¾	300	do	⅝30 46
5,000	do	⅝10 82½	100	Mich. Central R	40
20,000	do	82	150	do	40¾
15,000	do	⅝10 82	50	do	40¾
10,000	do	⅝10 82¾	350	do	40¾
1,000	City 5's, 1870	94	100	do	⅝15 40¾
1,000	N. Y. C. R. 6s	92	100	M. S. & N. Ia R	8¾
1,000	N. Y. C. Bs, '76	104	600	do	8
1,000	Erie R. 1s	75	250	do	7⅝
2,000	Pad. R. R. 2d m.	97	300	do	7⅝
15,000	Ill. Cen R. Bs	80	100	do	7¾
5,000	do	80¾	450	M. S. & N. Ia Gtd. stk.	29¾
5,000	do	80¾	550	do	30
5,000	do	⅝10 80	100	do	⅝45 29¾
1,000	Chi., Bl. P. & F.		75	Panama Railroad	114
	do. 1st M. Bs	34	100	do	113⅝
2,000	G. & Ch'nd M Bs.	88	400	do	113⅝
65	Bank of America	112⅝	100	do	⅝60 113
20	Phoenix Bank	113	1175	Ill. Central R	55
2	Mech. Ex. Bank	105	748	Galena & Chic. R	60⅛
200	Del. & Had. Can Co.	94	50	do	⅝30 60½
50	Canton Company	18¾	100	do	⅝30 60¾
600	Pacific M. S. Co.	⅝60 80	100	do	⅝10 60¾
50	do	81¾	300	do	⅝30 60¾
150	do	8 ⅜	100	do	⅝10 60½
100	do	⅝10 8 ⅜	250	do	60¾
200	do	88	50	do	61
300	New-York Cen R	89	300	Clev. & Tol. R	⅝0 24¾
200	do	89½	300	do	24¾
600	do	⅝30 89	700	Chic. & Rk. Is. R	59
100	do	89¼	100	do	58¾
100	do	89½	00	do	58¾
200	do	89¾	100	do	b⅝w 58¾
100	do	89¾	200	do	⅝45 58
150	Erie Railroad	7⅛	50	do	⅝45 58¾
100	do	7	7	Chic Bur. & Q. R.	80

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '65	103½	350	New-York Cen R	70¾
5,000	Virginia 6s	94	100	do	b30 70¾
5,000	Mo. st 6s	83½	100	do	70⅝
5,000	M Cur. 6s	97	100	do	⅝5 70
500	Ill Cen. R. bds.	81¾	100	Hudson Riv. R.	31¼
5,000	do	⅝30 80	00	do	⅝33 31
5,000	Hud. Riv. R. 1 m	74	300	Reading R. R.	46⅝
1,000	Mich. S. 2d m.	82	100	Michigan Cen. R.	41
1,000	do	83	50	do	⅝60 40
	M L. E. & W. 2 m b.	37¾	100	do	b30 41⅜
1,000	Mich Cn R 8c.		50	do	⅝60 40¾
	1 m sk. fd con. b	89	50	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	8¾
1,000	Chi St P & F. Du		200	do	8¾
	1st mtg bs	31	400	Panama Railroad	117
700	Pacific M. S. Co.	85	100	do	⅝60 116
300	do	85¼	100	Illinois Central R.	57⅛
50	do	⅝30 85	50	Clev., Col. & Cin. R	96
100	do	⅝3 85	10	Gal. & Chic. R.	⅝10 61¾
100	do	84¾	100	do	61¾
50	do	84¾	50	do	61¾
195	Del. & Rd. Can. Co.	94	50	Chic. & R. I. R.	59¼
100	Canton Co	19	100	do	⅝30 59¾
250	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	25¾	100	do	59¾

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$1,200	At Mu. Ins F.	1858 83	5	Home Fire Ins. Co.	170
2,000	At Mu. Ins S.	58 94¾	22	Gt W. Mar. Ins Co.	133
3,000	N Y. A E. 2d m 7s	80	3	Col. Marine Ins. Co.	115¾
2,000	Lac & Mil Bs	17	25	Peter Cooper F I Co	106
2,000	La C. & Mil B	⅛	30	Astor Fire Ins Co.	121
200	Kent M. Paper Co.	1	5	Market F Ins. Co.	135⅝
300	At Mu. Ins. S.	1858 94¾	9	North Riv F. I. Co.	143
700	At. Mu. Ins. S	59 83	10	Hanover Bank	88
500	Gt W. Mar. I. S	57 67¾	40	Chatham Bank	88¾
100	Firemen's Fund I. Co	90¾	15	Am Exch. Bank	105
300	Com. Ins. Co. Ins	98 56	75	Bk Commerce	91
30	Com. Mu. Ins. S.	57 70	15	Harmony F. I. Co.	92
10	Co m. Mu. Ins S.	58 70	10	North Riv F. I. Co.	141
40	Orient Mu. Ins S.	56 31	10	New World F. I. Co.	100
40	Citizens' Bank	102	10	Am. Fire Ins Co.	116
20	Am Fire Ins Co.	12⅜	4	Merchants' F. I. Co.	167⅛
20	Mer. Mu. Ins. Co.	116¼	20	N. Y. Central R Co.	69¾

THURSDAY, May 12—P. M.

The Stock Exchange dealings to-day have been marked by unusual excitement and some very extraordinary fluctuations, in consequence of the announcement at the opening of the Board this forenoon that Mr. JACOB LITTLE, one of the oldest, as he is the most active operator on the Exchange, would be unable to meet promptly his maturing contracts. He therefore voluntarily leaves his seat at the Board, and will proceed at once to adjust his outstanding differences with a view to their payment in full after such indulgence, as to time, as the amount involved may seem to require. The impression this afternoon though differing essentially from the first effect of this announcement, is that the amount to be audited between Mr. L. and the members of the Exchange, is not only much less than on his previous stoppage of 1856, but that he holds fewer stocks under hypothecation with money lenders than the general magnitude of his operations for a month or two past implied. That he will pay in full all differences against him, and that his firm will continue to meet, on the instant, their engagements at Bank and with the private Banking houses, there seems to be no present question.

The feature of the varied dealings in the market to-day is, that the hasty conclusion was fallen into, on the first announcement referred to, that Mr. LITTLE having been a leading *Bull* and pretty constant buyer of Missouri State Sixes, Panama Shares, De aware and Hudson, and Illinois Central Bonds, for a month or so past, that these securities must be heavily hypothecated at bank and that forced sales must necessarily soon follow. Upon this mistaken impulse, $160,000 Missouris were forced off, first at 80½ (a fall of 3@3½ ₱ cent. from the low price of yesterday,) then at 81 @82@82½, at the early session of the Board; Panama down to 113 (a fall of 8 ₱ cent. in two days,) Delaware to 94, Illinois Centrals to 80, and some other but less prominent Stocks supposed to be similarly involved, at a corresponding decline. In the afternoon the outside orders, at this sudden and unusual depression in dividend-paying securities, came forward with considerable freedom, and the mistake of the morning in supposing that a superabundant cash supply would be precipitated on the market, was discovered. Panama recovered to 118, Missouri Sixes to 84@84½, and Delaware to 99 ₱ cent. The demand after the printed list was for in advance of the disposition to sell upon any reasonable difference from the previous prices, and the market consequently closed even higher than on Wednesday afternoon. The general Share list, which had been already depressed under the excitement of Tuesday and Wednesday, relied with tolerable steadiness on the cash stock, though in most descriptions the same sagerness noticed yesterday to make contracts ahead at lower prices obtained. New-York Central opened at 69, but soon sold up to 69¼@69⅜, and after the adjournment at 70. At the Second Board, 70½, firm, and the cash stock scarce. In the Western Stocks, Galena was done at 60½, recovering in the afternoon to 61½ ₱ cent. Rock Island opened at 59 cash, and left off 59¼@59⅜. There was some feeling manifested in putting out time contracts in this stock, owing to the reported scarcity of the Cash Certificates, and 55⅜ ₱ cent. was the figure made on 45-day options. Michigan Central improved 1½ on yesterday's sales, closing 41½, and Michigan Guaranteed 1½ ₱ cent., closing 31½ ₱ cent. Hudson River fell ¼@½ ₱ cent. Reading was first done at 46, but recovered to 46⅜ ₱ cent. Toledo, first price 24⅜, closing 25½. Harlem Preferred fell to 33@34 ₱ cent. Illinois Central recovered to 57½ ₱ cent. The first price of Pacific Mail was 80 ₱ cent., seller 60 days, and 81½ cash. The closing sales were at 86 ₱ cent., and that price bid. It is currently rumored, and apparently on good authority, that a reorganization of the United States Mail line, on the Atlantic side, is about to take place, with a view to a *weekly service* for the accommodation of freight, passengers, gold treasure, and the mails to and from California, in alliance with the Pacific Mail Company, the two concerns to purchase additional steamship property from VANDERBILT, to the value of about $2,500,000, he to retain an increased interest in the Atlantic Company. Mr. MOSES TAYLOR has been named for the Presidency of this Company. The division of business between the two lines to be in the proportion of 33⅓ to the Atlantic, and 66⅔ to the Pacific Company, instead of 25 and 75, as originally arranged under the semi-monthly schedule, when the relative cost of running and furnishing service and supplies to the steamers on the Pacific side was much greater than of late years.

In the Money Market to-day no advance of interest has been established on demand loans, though some of the lenders have essayed to mark up their rates. We hear of actual transactions at 4@5 ₱ cent. In Discounts the terms are somewhat firmer, induced by a disposition to caution among some of the leading Bank Presidents, who are reported to have held an informal conference in favor of gradually reducing the line of Discounts. The impression also obtains that a good part of the overdue Treasury Bills of the issue of March and May, 1858, held in Bank, will immediately go forward for redemption, to replace any decline on the Specie Average which may form the export movement of the present week. These precautionary movements will scarcely meet objection from any quarter. They are calculated to steady, rather than advance the market for money, and to hold the Specie Average to a point fully equal to that of the 1st April, since when over ten millions European balances have been paid off in Bullion. The Customs to-day are $128,000. The Sub-Treasury disbursements are $39,000 short of this sum. The balance this afternoon is $5,904,247. The steamer on Saturday is the *Bremen*, for Bremen and Southampton. She will take a mail for England and the Continent, but no large sum in Specie.

The excitement in the Grain and Provision Market continues, and there was increased buoyancy, and very large sales of nearly all descriptions on the Corn Exchange are reported to-day. The movement is stimulated by private accounts by the *Persia* of the rapid and extraordinary advance in the Liverpool market. The sales of the day embrace about 70,000 bushels of Wheat at a further advance of 5 cents; 42,000 bbls. Flour at a rise on yesterday's advance, of 25 cents, and 20,000 bbls. and 2,500 tierces Beef and Pork. Beef rose about $1 the bbl., and $2@$4 the tierce. Pork is up 50 cents the bbl.

The April earnings on the Baltimore and Ohio Road are reported at $369,067 against $485,396 same month last year. The Chicago and Burlington Road, $124,378 against $131,348 last year.

The disparity of our American merchant steam marine, in the European trade, will, we apprehend, be sensibly felt through the threatened war troubles. The commercial, if not the traveling public, would like to have a wider selection of first-class steamers under our own flag. The restoration of the Collins line will just now be welcomed. The underwriters, both here and on the other side, must discriminate in the flag which is to cover Bullion and other property. We have already heard evidences of this precaution.

The La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad—A New Dodge.

To the Stockholders of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company:

MESSRS. VOSE & PERKINS have issued a circular containing the proceedings of a pretended meeting of Stockholders, soliciting proxies for themselves. The circular speaks for itself. But beware of giving your proxies to those gentlemen. This is merely a new dodge on the part of the Third Mortgage men and the present Directors to divide your forces and conquer.

ALEXANDER MITCHELL is virtually beaten, and now, under the lead I have named, and of STEPHEN H. ATDEN, who controls them all, Messrs. VOSE & PERKINS are brought forward. I hope their circular will be read, and with it this statement, which I aver to be true. I saw Mr. VOSE at the Newhall House, in Milwaukee, on the 23d day of April last, when it was expected your Road would be sold under the Third mortgage by WILLIAM BARNES, the Trustee, and asked Mr. VOSE how he stood in regard to such sale. He replied that he preferred that the road should be sold, as he thought it would be for the interest of all concerned. I saw him again this morning and asked him if he was soliciting proxies for a new Board. He said his friends were using his name for that purpose. I then asked him if the present Direction were the parties. He declined to answer; then, if the third mortgage bondholders were the parties, and he again declined to answer.

I have a list of the stockholders furnished to me from the office of the Secretary of the State of Wisconsin. It does not appear from that list that Messrs. VOSE & Co. were the owners of a single share of full paid stock on the 25th day of March last, on which day the transfer books were closed.

I repeat my invitation to the stockholders to call on me at the office of JOHN FITCH, Esq., No. 44 Wall-street, where I shall be happy to meet them and answer all questions. NEWCOMB CLEVELAND.

ASTOR HOUSE, May 12, 1859.

NEW YORK, Thursday, May 12, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. ALEX. MITCHELL, of Milwaukee, published a card in your paper yesterday, saying that my statement as regards him is false; that he was but a few months in the La Crosse Board, and had nothing to do with the *issue or distribution* of bonds of any kind.

It is easy to make this denial, but I can prove that Mr. MITCHELL *was* a member of the La Crosse Board at the time the Land Grant was passed and accepted by the Company, and was present at the meeting of the Board when the resolution was adopted authorizing the issue of the million of so-called Construction Bonds. *The records of the Company show these facts.* Those Bonds were issued on the 15th *day of October*, 1856, and were distributed between the 15th and 25th October. 1856. Mr. MITCHELL did not resign until *January*, 1857—the precise date I cannot give.

It will be observed, however, that Mr. MITCHELL does *not deny that he was the recipient of $10,000 of those Bonds.* He merely denies that he had anything to do with the issue or distribution of the Bonds. The main charge is not touched.

To prove that, I will here quote an extract from the Report of the Committee of the Legislature of Wisconsin, in 1858, appointed to investigate into alleged frauds and corruption in the disposition of the Land Grants by the Legislature of 1856:

"The following persons, who were not members of the Legislature, State officers or officers of either the Senate or Assembly in 1856, also received bonds as follows: ALEXANDER MITCHELL, number of bonds, 10; amount, $10,000."

And then follows a list of twenty or thirty others. Here is the positive statement of the Legislative Committee founded upon the testimony before them, published to the world on the 13th of May, 1858, one year ago, and up to this time has never been denied. If that statement was untrue, why has not Mr. MITCHELL denied it? The statement that he "was but a few months in the La Crosse Board, and had nothing to do with the issue or distribution of bonds of any kind" is a quibble merely, and unworthy of a man of such high pretensions.

I repeat my charge then, that Mr. MITCHELL was a member of the La Crosse Road at the time of the issue of those bonds, and that he himself received $10,000 of them.

I again repeat my invitation to the Stockholders of said Company to call upon me at the office of JOHN FITCH, No. 44 Wall-street, where I will be happy to furnish them with any further information they may desire in regard to their interest

NEWCOMB CLEVELAND.

ASTOR HOUSE, May 12, 1859.

A Card from Mr. Stanton.

OFFICE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY, ALBANY, May 11, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

With your permission I will make one more statement to the public. I have read the communications of NEWCOMB CLEVELAND and of GEORGE W. PRATT in your paper of this morning, and have just examined our Stock Books to find the amount of Stock held by this "GEORGE W. PRATT, of Rochester, N. Y.," or by *his reference*, "Messrs. TAYLOR BROTHERS, No. 76 Wall-street," or by JOHN FITCH, No. 44 Wall street, who, in connection with Mr. CLEVELAND, has taken such an active interest of late in the welfare of our Company, and to my surprise I do not find their names upon our books at all. *They do not own one single share of Stock in our Company*, unless they have purchased or have had *some given them* since our books have been closed for election, at a cost of from fifty cents to one dollar per share. Mr. PRATT calls himself an "*outside stockholder*," he evidently is such, as his name does not appear *inside* of our Stock books at all. With this statement, I am willing his advice to Stockholders, and assertion of bad management by the present Board, shou'd pass for all they are worth. I have not the pleasure of the acquaintance of Mr. ALEXANDER MITCHELL—do not remember having ever seen the gentleman. But I am well acquainted with Mr. NEWCOMB CLEVELAND; have had trouble enough on account of his unjust claim against the Company, and I do desire to put Stockholders righ as to his true interests with this Company. In one of his communications in this morning's paper he uses the following language:

"The Company [LA CROSSE and Milwaukee Railroad Company] have never, to my knowledge, taken an appeal or a writ of error from that judgment (CLEVELAND'S judgment). The judgment was rendered in October, 1857, and no appeal had been taken when I left Milwaukee on the 26th of April last. The judgment then stood in full force, and unappealed from." * * * "It is the decree which I obtained against SELAH CHAMBERLAIN which has been appealed from."

Now I state that a writ of error or appeal was taken by E. G. RYAN, Esq., of Milwaukee, as counsel for this Company, in the case of NEWCOMB CLEVELAND'S judgment against the Company, on which he has advertised the road for sale since the rendition of the judgment in 1857, on the said 26th day of April last, the day said CLEVELAND claims to have left Milwaukee, and that said CLEVELAND knows that said appeal was taken on said day, and has admitted the fact to me in the presence of several witnesses within a few days. I had a copy of all the papers in CLEVELAND'S suit and judgment against this Company, made in October last by the Clerk of the District Court, Milwaukee, for the purpose of examination by counsel in Wisconsin and this State, and the result was the same in each case, to wit: *that without the least doubt his (Cleveland's) judgment could be reversed*; and MAT. H. CARPENTER, Esq. the counsel of said CLEVELAND, has also advised CLEVELAND, as I have been informed, that this Company can reverse his said judgment, and that CLEVELAND'S only safety for his judgment of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars is to elect a Board of Directors, who will withdraw the appeal on his judgment to the United States Supreme Court. I here state unqualifiedly that CLEVELAND'S judgment is appealed to the United States Supreme Court, and refer to CLEVELAND'S own counsel, MAT. H. CARPENTER and WM. P. LYNDE, of Milwaukee, and JOHN M. MILLER, Clerk of the District Court, Milwaukee, for a confirmation of the facts.

When it becomes necessary to *deny* or *suppress* known facts, Mr. CLEVELAND'S case must be considered by himself as very desperate, and the public can judge whether he is trying now to project, as he says, five thousand five hundred dollars of stock, or one hundred and thirty thousand dollars in the judgment which he holds against the Company.

N. P. STANTON, President.

[Advertisement.]

Card from Mr. Mitchell, of Milwaukee.

WEDNESDAY, May 11, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please publish the inclosed communication from Mr. MITCHELL, of Milwaukee, which I received this morning by telegraph. All who know Mr. MITCHELL know also that he is incapable of himself committing or countenancing the commission by others, of fraud of any kind, much less such as have been perpetrated in connection with the La Crosse Road.

Respectfully, F. RANDALL.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, May 10, 1859.

To Francis Randall, No. 23 Wall-st:

Please announce in the papers that Mr. CLEVELAND'S statement as regards me is incorrect. I was but a few months in the La Crosse Board, and had nothing to do with the issue or distribution of Bonds of any kind, and have now no interest or wish beyond the protection of existing rights and the extrication of an important road from a labyrinth of embarassments. As regards proxies, my name has been used without my knowledge, but I will not decline to act.

ALEX. MITCHELL.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ THOMPSON BROTHERS, NO. 2 WALL-ST. offer for sale at all times, UNITED STATES and STATE STOCKS, for investment or Banking purposes, in amounts to suit.

Orders for the purchase or sale of Stocks on commission promptly executed.

Real Estate....WEDNESDAY, May 11.

The following property, understood to belong to Mr. POTTER, was sold to-day by Mr. A. H. MULLEN.

One on the southwest corner of First-avenue and Forty-eighth-street, $1 230; one adjoining on the avenue $750. Next two $630 each. All T. FARLEY.

Two lots on the east side of Second, 75 feet 4 inches south of Forty-ninth-street. A. WILSON, $1,300 each.

One lot on the southeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street and Broadway, about 87 feet deep. T. E. STEWART, $780.

Two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Seventh-street, 200 feet east of Tenth-avenue. ROBERT SHIELDS, $305 each.

One adjoining on the west, D. R. DORRNUS, $315. Next, same, $330. One gore adjoining, 17 feet front, 49 feet 9 inches rear; same, $330.

One gore south side One Hundred and Eighth-street, 75 feet 3 inches east of Tenth avenue; 49 feet 7 inches front, and 20 feet 10¼ inches rear; same, $405.

It is reported in the street that the Mechanics' Society have sold their lot, on the northwest corner of Park-place and Broadway for $150,000, one third cash, balance remain for three years.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Thursday, May 12—6 P. M.

The excitement in our market continues to increase, and prices show a further advance. FLOUR is in good demand for home interior, Eastern and Canadian trade; sales 100 bbls. WHEAT 3c.@5c. higher, with an active demand; sales 15,000 bushels, at $1 43 for Milwaukee Club; $1 68@$1 70 for red Winter Illinois, including 2,000 bushels White Canadian on private terms. CORN in good demand and becoming scarce, with no prospects of any receipts for some time to come; sales for distilling 9,000 bushels Illinois at about 90c., market closing firmer. OATS held out of market. An offer was made for 5,000 bushels Canadian, to arrive, at 64c. ₱ 32 lbs CANAL FREIGHTS dull and nominal, on Flour 15c; Wheat 7c. and Corn 6c. to New-York.

Lake Imports—1 300 bbls. Flour; no Wheat or Corn.

Exports—1,000 bbls. Flour; 23,800 bushels Wheat; 1,500 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 12.

FLOUR advanced 25c. under the advices from New-York to-day. Sales 2 500 bbls. at $7 25@$7 30 for superfine. PROVISIONS excited and held out of the market. MESS PORK offered at $17, but refused. Bacon 7¾c.@8¾c. BULK MEATS 6¼c.@8¾c., and held higher. LARD 11¼c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 12.

COTTON market unsettled; sales to-day, 1,200 bales. FLOUR firm, at $7 for superfine. CORN declined 10c.; sales at 95c. MESS PORK, $17@$17 25.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, May 12.

COTTON—Little inquiry and prices weak; the receipts of the week add up 4,000 bales; stock 83,000 bales.

ALBANY, Wednesday, May 12—1 P. M.

Based on private advices from New-York, FLOUR 15.@25c. better on all grades. Sales 1,800 bbls., including 500 bb's. extra State, rather stumpy, at $6 70. WHEAT—Sales 300 bushels White Genesee, at $1 91. CORN—Sales 3,500 bushels Yellow round; 97c @$1 02 is paid in the street. OATS.—Sales 1,000 bushels Canada East, at 63c. Weight CORN MEAL, 15s.@16s. WHISKY, 28½c.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 12—5 P. M.

FLOUR moderately active, and 25c.@37c. better; sales. 2 500 bbls., at $6 25@$6 75 for Extra Illinois; $6 75@$7 for do. Wisconsin; $7 @$7 50 for good to choice extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; and $7 75 @$8 for Double Extras. WHEAT in fair demand, and 4c.@5c. better. Sales 2,000 bushels, at $1 40@$1 45 for No. 1 Extra Milwaukee Club; $1 70 for choice Red Ohio; and 2,200 bushels White Kentucky, from store, on private terms. CORN, 2c. better. Sales 18,000 bushels at 90c. OATS, 3c.@4c. better; sales 14,000 bushels Western, afloat, at 58c. BARLEY dull, and market bare. WHISKY better; sales 300 bbls. at 28¾c. *Lake Imports to-day*—6 000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, and 16,700 bushels corn. *Canal Exports*—2,500 bbls. Flour, 4,500 bushels Wheat, 17,500 bushels Corn.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 12.

FLOUR advanced 25c; the excitement in the market is hourly increasing; sales of Howard-street at $7 50. WHEAT buoyant; White, $1 90@$2. CORN advanced; Yellow, 95c. PROVISIONS active; Bacon Sides, 9¾c., and held at 10c. at the close; Mess Pork, $17 25. WHISKY advanced; sales at 30c.@31c.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 12.

FLOUR has again advanced 25c. Sales to-day at $7 50@$8. WHEAT scarce, and in demand. Sales at $1 95 for White, now held higher; Red, $1 75@$1 80. CORN advanced 2c.; Yellow, 97c.@98c. OATS advanced to 59c.@60c. WHISKY firm at 30c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, May 11.

COTTON unchanged; sales to-day 500 bales. MESS PORK, $17.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 12.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 92⅞; Reading Railroad, 23¾; Morris Canal, 56; Long Island Railroad, 11¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39¾.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where they are properly understood and made.

Circulars.

The undersigned invite purchasers of Men's Strong Clothing, for their own use, to his large and varied assortment, got up with more than usual care in style of cut, make, and selection of goods. No pains are spared to have everything well made and well and appropriately trimmed, so as to give the greatest value to the purchaser for the amount of money paid. As we never deviate from the market price in selling, we use great care in fixing the price, so that it will be as low or lower than can be found elsewhere, of the same quality in every respect.

Our CUSTOM DEPARTMENT never gave such universal satisfaction as during the present season. The cutters are first class, and the assortment of piece goods as desirable as can be found.

The great reputation of A. M. & Co. in BOYS' CLOTHING supersedes the necessity of saying more than that the assortment already in store is larger and more desirable than ever.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway,
Between Canal and Grand sts.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
PRICE FROM $50 TO $125.
For Families, Tailors, and all manufacturing purposes, these machines are unequaled. They are more durable, capable of doing a greater variety of work, and of earning more money than any machines in the market.
The new Family Machines, at $50 and $75 are attracting universal attention. They are much the best machines ever offered at a low price.
The prices of all our machines have been greatly reduced. I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway.

To the Ladies Only.—The Victoria Bandage (or periodical protector) is now ready at the well-known Truss Office of MARSH & CO., 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, where a lady is in constant attendance at their private salesroom; and at HEGEMAN & CO.'S, MILHAU'S, &c.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
No. 162 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

☞ The Best Spring Bed in Existence. ☜
Howe's Kilpatic, at from $5 to $8,
at No 378 Broadway.
☞ Call and see it. ☜

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Lester's Sewing Machines,
LOCK STITCH.
Salesroom No. 483 Broadway, New-York.
Wholesale Agent wanted.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

French Soft Hats,
J. COUPIN'S manufacture, (Aix.)
constantly receiving, by S. J. PARDESSUS, his agent, No. 156 William-st, corner of Ann.

Fashionable Gaiters, &c., for Ladies.—The only establishment where ladies most do congregate for the purpose of purchasing, for themselves and children, shoes, gaiters, slippers, &c., is S. CANTRELL'S, No. 513 Broadway, who keeps ready-made, or will make to order, superior articles at extremely low prices.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged veins, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Belts, Instruments for weak ankle joints, club-feet, bow-legs, &c., with Dr. GLOVER'S new Lever Truss, which effects radical cures. No. 4 Ann-st., under the Museum.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Hams.—PROVISION DEALERS AND GROCERS—The celebrated Flint and Mount Vernon HAMS are now offered for sale, at wholesale and retail, by HALSTEAD, CHAMBERLAIN & CO.,
Nos. 198, 200 and 202 Forsyth-st., New-York.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.—BECKEL & BROTHERS, No. 15 John-st., keep the largest assortment of Glass Views. Also, Elliott's and Sylvester's Colored and Illuminated Groups and Paper Views.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts, made to order, gauze wool, silk and cotton under-shirts and drawers neckties, hosiery &c., at Nos. 87 and 89 William st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Finkle & Lyons' Family Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market or money refunded.
P. S.—Send for a Circular. No. 505 Broadway.

Fountain's India Store, No. 653 Broadway—Summer Silks, Pineapple Dress Goods. Also, articles of the greatest novelty from the East Indies, wholesale and retail.

McLaughlin's Improved French Yoke Shirts ready-made, all sizes, or made to measure, by hand in the best manner, at No. 233 Greenwich-st., corner of Warren.

Paris Soft Hats.—A choice supply received by late steamers, made expressly to order for our retail sales. LEARY & CO.,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Weed's New Style $50 Family Sewing Machine.—The particular attention of Skirt Manufacturers is called to this improvement.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Removal.—Defiance Salamander Safe Depôt removed from No. 192 Pearl to No. 61 Murray st., corner College place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

MARRIED.

WILLIAMS—EATON.—In this City, on Saturday, May 7, at St. Clement's Church, by the Rev. Theodore A. Eaton, the Rev. ROBERT WILLIAMS, of South Portsmouth, R. I., to AUGUSTA M., daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Eaton, of Boston, Mass.

EATON—EIGENBRODT.—In this City, on Thursday, May 12, at St. Clement's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Eigenbrodt, the Rev. THEODORE A. EATON to ELIZABETH D., daughter of the late Lewis E. A. Eigenbrodt, LL.D.

BABIENSAW—MARSH.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 10, by the Rev. Wm. Eigenbrodt, D. D., WM. M. BABIENSAW to MARY KATE MARSH, daughter of Mordecai Marsh, Esq., all of this City.

TYLER—COIT.—At Jewett City, on Tuesday, May 10, by the Rev. T. L. Shipman, LEMUEL TYLER and MARY D. COIT, all of Jewett City.

RUSSELL—LEIGH.—In Bridgeport, Conn., on Tuesday, May 10, by the Rev. G.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN stone houses Nos. 113 and 114 Madison-avenue, being both nearly 20 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars apply to A. W. FRY, No. 12 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

TO BANKS AND CAPITALISTS.

For sale, to close partnership interests, possession given on or before the 1st of May next, the valuable property on the northeast corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., Nos. 130, 132, 134 and 136 Nassau-st., and Nos. 15 and 16 Beekman-st. The building is of brown stone, highly ornamented, six stories, with fine dry basement and sub-cellars, and high ceilings, the walls all laid in cement, built in the very best manner, by day's work, by John B. Corlies, Esq.; has a substantial block of bank vaults and fire-proofs, built from the foundation. The location is believed to be one of the best in the City for Banks, Insurance Companies and offices for other purposes, being now a great thoroughfare, and is very central and suitable for the importing and Jobbing interests, as well as the Shipping and Dry and Leather interests. The terminus of the principal City Railroads at the Park is within a few doors of this property. The connection between Beekman-st. and Broadway will soon be completed, agreeably to the ordinance passed Jan. 8 last.

The lower lot and building No. 15 Beekman-st., which is under a five years lease to a first-class drug house, which said building No. 15 Beekman-st., will be sold separately, if desired; also, the adjoining lots on Nassau-sts., Nos. 134 and 136, not yet improved, upon which stores or entrance can be made; and the lot in the rear of this property, No. 45 Ann-st., about 170 feet in depth by 40 in front and rear, (making about 270 feet from Beekman-st. to Ann-st.,) will be sold with the others if wanted, or retailed.

Offices command higher rents, and the Institutions in this neighborhood will compare favorably in their success with any others in the City.

The Rent Roll of the property is over $36,000.

☞ These quarters of the purchase money can remain on Bond and Mortgage for a term of years.

For full particulars and plans of premises, apply to E. M. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine st.

VILLAS, COUNTRY SEATS, COTTAGES, AND FARMS, FOR SALE.

BY S. EDDY & CO., NO. 51 LIBERTY-ST.

A number of elegant residences, with spacious grounds stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery, and commanding fine river views, at each of the following villages on the Hudson, viz: Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Nyack. Also on Staten Island; at Orange and Bloomfield, N. J. Also, a large number of fruit and dairy farms, and country seats with farms attached, from one to three hours' ride from New-York, at prices ranging from $1,000 to $30 000. N. B.—Several eligible country seats and farms to exchange for good City property.

FOR SALE—THE FINELY FINISHED, FIRST-class, 4-story brown-stone house and lot No. 17 East 32d-st. House built in 1857, and just put in complete order and ready for immediate occupancy. Lot 25x99, house 22x60; built in best manner, with every modern improvement and convenience. Will be sold low, as the owner moves into the country. For particulars apply on the premises, No. 17 East 32d-st., or to H. MASON, No. 33 Water st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE NEW FINELY finished four story basement and sub-cellar brick house and lot No. 129 West 38th-st., west of 7th-av.; house 20 ft. 7 in. by 53 ft.; lot 20 ft 7 in. by 98 ft. 9 in.; built in the best manner, and replete with all the modern improvements. Price $9 500; terms easy. Inquire of J. R. CAFFRY, No. 344 West 20th st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR STOCKS, farm or country-place, two new three-story brick dwelling-houses with high stone stoops, basements and under-cellars, to a pleasant part of Brooklyn, near Fulton-av. Railroad. Address PUTNAM, Box No. 1,123 New-York Post-Office. Two-thirds of amount can remain on mortgage if desired.

FOURTH-STREET.—FOR SALE, A THREE-story and basement brick front house, 26 feet 6 inches wide by 40 feet deep; lot 101 feet deep; house in excellent order; to be sold with the furniture, which is very elegant. Possession at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A LOT ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A very valuable house-lot on Columbia st., east side, near Pierrepont-st., two minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry, at a very reasonable price. Apply to A. WESSON, No. 9 Park-place, New-York.

FOR SALE—A VACANT LOT ON THE SOUTH side of 20th-st., near 9th-av., 20x90 feet. Also, one on 8th-av., near 20th-st. Terms made to suit purchaser. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS. ARCHITECTural designs for country houses complete for $5 each, at the architectural office. No. 953 Broadway, near Madison square. No charge for plans not approved of.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—FOR SALE, AT Fordham, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh. The house is 42x36, built by days' work in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick, and has marble mantels throughout. The carriage-house and out-buildings are ample and complete, and the whole place in perfect order. The grounds contain 3¾ acres, and are highly improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides from East River to the Palisades. It is but half a mile from Fordham Landing, on the Harlem Railroad, and but 12 miles from the City Hall. It will be sold for $12,000, and a portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to A. K. WALSH, No. 211 Pearl-st.; or to Dr. WALSH, on the premises.

FOR SALE—DWELLING-HOUSE, IN PLYMOUTH Coun., within one half mile of the Naugatuc Railroad station. The house is situated near the Congregational and Episcopal Churches, on a lot of about two acres. It is a two-story frame building, with four large rooms on the first floor, aside from the hall, kitchen, &c.; three large rooms on the second floor, and four of a smaller size. There is an adjoining building, 22x28 feet, one story high, an ice-house, barn, and one stable, (two stories,) 30x40 feet. There is also on the same lot a two-story brick store, which may be sold with the house, or separately; also, a few rods from the premises, a lot containing six or seven acres of mowing and pasture land, and an orchard on the same. For further particulars, inquire of RICHARDS HAIGHT & CO., Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, AT AUCTION, AT the Orange Hotel, in Orange, N. J., on MONDAY, May 16, at 2 o'clock P. M., a very valuable House and Lot, situated on Main street, Orange, within two minutes' walk of the railroad station, and convenient to the principle churches, schools, and stores of the town. The house is two stories high, with attic and basement, handsomely finished, and in good order. The lot is about 67 feet wide, in front and rear, by about 140 feet deep. The property is very eligibly located, and will form a desirable residence for persons doing business in New-York.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot of land about 80 feet wide, on said Main-street, with a dwelling house thereon, well adapted for a business location

JOHN L. BLAKE, Atty.

TO LET OR LEASE AT NEW-ROCHELLE—Rent $300—A good cottage-house, 40x50 on the ground, 1½ stories high, seven rooms on the lower floor, and four on the upper; just papered and painted throughout; in good order; piazza running the whole length of the front; with 30 or 40 acres of land. Also, a large orchard and lot of an acre of blackberries, plenty of currants and raspberries and pears; good outbuildings, also good fishing and gunning, large water front and grove on the Sound. The cars run seven times a day. For further particulars inquire of ANDREWS & CO.,

No. 101 Beekman-st., near Pearl, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A large three-story house, 36 by 40, containing 26 rooms, are hard finished, with 2 acres land, with fruit trees; an excellent well of water in area; brick cistern in rear; the water from each is brought into the house by force pumps, situated in the village of Bloomingview, Staten Island, two miles from Rossville, where stages ply daily, as from 10 to 20 cents, and but 1¼ hour sail from the City, and within one quarter of a mile of the Staten Island Railroad Dépôt; three quarters of a mile from Princes' Bay. A most delightful place, for bathing and fishing. For further particulars, apply to SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL residence with 3 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house two-story frame, filled in with brick, well built and in perfect order, size 34x36; contains 8 rooms, is handsomely situated and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden, and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT at Sing Sing; newly painted inside and out; double piazzas on four sides; excellent water; gas throughout; carriage-house, barn, stable &c.; beautiful view of the Hudson River; four acres land; choice fruit; less than one mile from depôt. Inquire of WM. McCORD, opposite the premises, or of the owner, No. 155 Duane-st., New-York. WILLET McCORD.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS; 10 acres on Hudson River, commanding a magnificent view; on the premises is a new and elegant mansion, built in the best manner, having gas, hot and cold water throughout, two hot-air furnaces, &c. The above will be sold at a bargain. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 1½ Front-st., where further information may be obtained.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE—Located in Westchester County, 1½ miles south of Yonkers, 13 miles from Madison-square, on the Albany post road; house large and new, surrounded by fine shade trees, 4 to 5 acres, with necessary outbuildings for a gentleman's residence; access by hack from Yonkers depot. Inquire of J. ODELL, near the premises, or at No. 7 Madison-av., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, FACING LONG Island Sound, twenty-five acres best-quality land, produces 80 tons best hay annually; fine garden, well laid out; fruit and shrubbery in abundance; dock and harbor for boats; water seven feet at high tide; buildings plain, but all in good order, suitable for a gentleman doing business in the City; three-quarters of an hour's ride. The railroad would take about [illegible] acres cut. Apply to [illegible] FIRE INSURANCE CO., First Av. 23d Street.

[illegible] containing about 35 acres of land, a large [illegible] basement house, a large new barn, carriage [illegible], woodhouse and other outbuildings, fine [illegible], &c. will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars apply to E. E. JOHNSON, No. 270 Canal-st., or J. E. JOHNSON, No. 57 Cortlandt-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—FOR ONE year or longer, at Saratoga Springs, pleasantly situated on Circular-st., near the Empire Spring, with barn and other conveniences. For [illegible] BOUCHER, Saratoga Springs.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A TWO STORY [illegible], also, a large garden already planted, [illegible] for the season, in the beautiful town of New-Rochelle, within forty minutes ride of this City. Steamboats are running daily and Sundays. Inquire of J. R. ROBINSON, Main-st., New-Rochelle.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE RESIDENCE AT RHINEbeck village, in Dutchess County; house is nearly new, in perfect order and contains twelve rooms; grounds, &c., laid out and well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Possession immediately. Apply to F. T. GARRETTSON & SON, 5 Wall-st., N. Y., or E. J. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck.

FOR SALE—TWO AND A HALF ACRES OF LAND, with a cottage, potato-pit and a fine garden, in Westchester County, the other side of Pelham Bridge; two-thirds of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage. For terms, apply to

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FINANCIAL.

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AND NO. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

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BANKER,
NO. 76 BEAVER ST.,
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SEWELL, FERRIS & COMPANY,
BANKERS.
Dealers in bank-notes, specie, land-warrants and exchange, have removed to the office lately occupied by Messrs. Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, No. 37 Wall-st.
Collections made with promptness on all points in the United States and Canada.
Office of the Metropolitan Bank-Note Reporter.

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A MEETING OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bondholders of the Albany Northern Railroad will be held at the office of Mann & Rodman, attorneys, No. 39 Wall-st., (Jauncey Court,) on MONDAY, May 16, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to make preliminary arrangements for the sale and purchase of the said Road on the 20th May, inst., on the foreclosure of said mortgage.
The attendance of all the parties interested is particularly desired. MANN & RODMAN,
MAY 12, 1859. Attorneys for Bondholders.

THE RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Trustees of the First mortgages on the east and west division of this road request the bondholders to send their names and the number of bonds they hold to D. D. WILLIAMSON, Esq., President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 28 Exchange-place, New-York. Arrangements are in progress involving the interests of the bondholders, the particulars of which will be communicated to those responding to this notice.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE CO.,
May 10 1859.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Nine Per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, out of the net earnings of the Company, payable on demand; one per cent. of which, being fifteen hundred dollars, is appropriated according to the terms of the charter, be paid to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the New-York Fire Department.

HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 108 Broadway, New-York, May 10, 1859.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Directors of this Company have, this day, declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on and after the 20th day of May, instant, until which day the Transfer Books are closed.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders of the Company, for the election of thirteen (13) Directors, will be held at the Company's office, corner of 26th-st and 4th-av., on TUESDAY, May 17; the polls to be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the old and pre

AUCTION SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, ET AL.—IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT, January Term, 1859, No. 10. In Equity.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above case, on the 23d day of April, 1859, I will expose at public sale, by public vendue or outcry, upon Tuesday, the fifth day of July, A. D. 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by Moses Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, the following-described different kinds of property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit:

The NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD, from its terminus in Columbia, in the County of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, to its southeastern terminus, at or near Blairsville, Indiana County, Pennsylvania, and all the corporate rights, franchises, and privileges thereto belonging, together with the lands, depots, depot grounds, and real estate belonging to said railroad and said NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

ANDREW M. EASTWICK,
EDWARD C. KNIGHT,
PETER A. KEYSER,
} Trustees.

N. B.—It appears, from the report of the Master, that the route of said railroad extends a distance of 96 miles, or thereabouts, that 36 consecutive miles of said road have been graded, and the bridge masonry thereon completed, and the superstructure of the bridges in part, but not wholly made. That that portion of said road is, for the most part ballasted but the tunnels upon that part of said road have not been arched, and that two miles, or thereabouts, of the track have been laid. Of the remaining portion of the road, three miles only have been graded; that since the work aforementioned has been done, many of the tunnels constructed have fallen in; that the cuts in several places have been filled by slides of earth and gravel, and the ballast in several places destroyed.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said Lands, Railroads, Franchises and Premises above mentioned, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court. In case any one of the holders of the Bonds or Coupons due and payable upon the said Bonds of the said "THE NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY," and secured by the Mortgage executed by the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others of the said premises at the said sale, then the said holders of the said Bonds or Coupons, shall be and they are hereby authorized to make payment of the price or purchase money bid by them at the said sale, either in whole or in part, by producing the sum of $1,000 hereinafter mentioned, by transferring and delivering to the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid. The Bonds or Coupons the said purchaser may then hold, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them in whole or in part of the said purchase money, the said Bonds and Coupons to be estimated at such rate per cent. of the par value thereof, as the holders of the said Bonds or Coupons so purchasing, may be respectively entitled to receive out of the whole price or sum for which the premises shall be sold as aforesaid; after payment of expenses and commissions for which deduction or allowance the said delivery and transfer of a receipt upon the said Bonds and Coupons, shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance to said Trustees; and the balance of the said purchase money not paid in Bonds or Coupons as aforesaid shall be paid by the said party so purchasing, in cash, within twenty days after the day of sale to the said Trustees. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said Bonds or Coupons, as before mentioned, then the whole of the said purchase money shall be paid in cash at the time of the said sale, or within twenty days thereafter, to the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid, and upon such sale being made and effected as before mentioned, and upon the terms thereof being fully complied with, the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, trustees aforesaid, will execute to the highest bidder, being the purchaser thereof, a deed of conveyance for the premises thereafter, to the next highest bidder for the same, a proper deed or deeds for the granting and conveying unto him or them of the aforesaid lands, railroads, franchises, improvements, and premises to be delivered to him or them upon the acknowledgement thereof in this said Court to have, hold, receive, and enjoy the same according to law and the acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth relating to the same for such estate and estates as the said "Northwestern Railroad Company" has therein, and that the said bidders at said sale shall pay down at the time of signing the conditions of sale, the sum of ($1,000) one thousand dollars. For further particulars, apply to T. HENNESY, solicitor for Complainants,

No. 430 Spruce-st., Philadelphia.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer,

LARGE SALE OF RICH AND FASHIONABLE ROSEWOOD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock precisely, all of the rich and elegant furniture of every description, and richly-carved work, works of art, paintings, statuary, &c., contained in the spacious dwelling No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th av., all made to order, embracing a splendid assortment of superb household furniture, and comprises everything to be found or requisite for an elegant and richly-furnished residence; which will be sold for cash, and must be removed immediately from the premises.

PARLORS.—Consist of three elegant and elaborately-carved rosewood suites, covered in five colored brocatel, and one in green plush—all in perfect order; rosewood Turkish and reception chairs, with lounges to match; richly-carved 7-octave piano-forte, stool and cover; embroidered silk and lace curtains, six large pier and mantel mirrors in corresponding with mirror backs, two superb etageres, French escritoire wax vases, marble groups, statuary, painting, &c., among which are many rare and valuable specimens on glass and canvas.

SUPERB ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE—Rosewood marble-top bureaux, richly-carved bedsteads, large hair mattresses, washstands, commoder, rich china toilet sets, rosewood wardrobes with mirror doors, tapestry carpets, oval mirrors, bronze clocks, with all kinds of chamber furniture, two sofa bedsteads, &c

DINING-ROOM—Oak and mahogany dining-room furniture, extension table, rich French china, cut-glass, ruby engraved glass, ivory cutlery, silver ware, with a large assortment not enumerated. Stages pass near the house. Catalogues at the house, on the morning of the sale.

JNO. J. RENNIE, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, superb 7-octave piano-forte, elegant drawing-room suites, oil paintings, statuary, vases, solid silver ware, wines, &c., THIS DAY, (Friday,) at the elegant residence No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock.

DINING-ROOM.—Superb extension table, (opens sixteen feet,) and oak dining furniture; rich silver ware, castors, urns, tea and coffee pots, ice pitchers, tea and liquor stands, elegant silver dining and tea-service, French and India china dinner and tea sets, crystal cut-glass, ruby engraved ware, ivory cutlery, &c.

DRAWING-ROOMS.—Two full sets of superb carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in silk brocatel, in perfect order, with wood centre tables, with plate doors; Egyptian and statuary marble pier, centre, and sofa tables; two very large French pier mirrors, with bases; rich damask and lace curtains, with French shades; Turkish chairs, with lounges to match; lady's French secretary; splendid rosewood piano-forte, richly carved, with pearl keys; marble-top music cabinet; chiffoniers, sconces in hall; rich English tapestry carpets, velvet rugs, elegant mantel vases and bronze ornaments, marble figures and groups, with a number of rare and valuable oil paintings including a magnificent fruit piece by Cole; 6-light bronze and ormolu chandeliers.

CHAMBERS.—Carved rosewood bedsteads, marble-top dressing-bureaux, washstands, commodes, rosewood cheval glass, with mirror-front; large hair mattresses, beds, bedding, suite chamber furniture in figured velvet, rich carpets, French arm and cottage chairs, rosewood sofas and ottomans, chairs, oval and square mirrors, French toilet sets, sofa-bedsteads, oil-cloths, rockers, tea-tables, stair-carpets and rods, rosewood hall stand, with a large quantity of good and serviceable furniture in every description. Also a large assortment of basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. The an tioneer would call particular attention of his friends and the public to this sale as being the largest and best assortment of household furniture offered at auction this season. Catalogues at the house on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

VALUABLE FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms No. 3 6 Broadway, between 20th and 21st-sts., all manufactured expressly for City sales, consisting of parlor suites in muslin, elegant carved rosewood drawing-room suites, bedsteads wardrobes, hall-stands, centre tables, secretaries, fancy and arm-chairs, side and sofa tables, oak and mahogany extension tables, washstands (marble tops), cabinet cane seat chairs, ladies' work tables, etageres, reclining and spring-back chairs, and a general assortment of other fine furniture. Can be examined at any time previous to the sale.

M. C. EDEY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF SPLENDID MATCHED CARRIAGE HORSES.—EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., will sell on SATURDAY, May 14, at 12 o'clock, in front of salesroom No. 66 Cedar-st., (directly opposite the Post-office) an elegant pair of dark bay matched carriage horses, cost $1,000; very stylish drivers and fast; 15½ hands high; inside of eight years old; warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle; can be driven in single or double harness; in every respect a most perfect team, and the warranty can be relied upon; together with a handsome top wagon in good order, pole and shafts, and a handsome set of silver-plated double harness, made by Lowry, but little used. The above is the property of a party leaving the country and will be sold without reserve.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesroom, No 58 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of new and second hand household furniture, consisting in part of sofas, tête-à-têtes, lounges, chairs, rockers, washstands, wardrobes, bookcases, chamber suits, &c., &c. Also, four solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in French satin brocatelle, and warranted in every respect. Also, oil-paintings, crockery, cutlery, China and glass ware, &c. Sale peremptory. Catalogues ready morning of sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

WATER-STREET.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on MONDAY, May 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, on Water-st., the valuable property Nos. 66 and 68½, consisting of a plot of ground 36 ft. 8 inch. and 50 by 100 ft., with 2 four-story brick houses on the rear, and a three-story brick and a three-story frame house in front; will rent for $1 700; contain Croton and are in good order. Maps, &c., at Nos. 7 and 9 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, May 13, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, No. 23 Pine-st., a Morgan Stallion. A pure blooded [illegible] Napoleon, six years old; was sired by [illegible] Morgan, dam by Flying Morgan, sire of [illegible], and raised by Colonel Bragg of Addison county, Vt. He is a stylish saddle horse, broke to [illegible] and is sound and kind.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at my salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of very superior second-hand household furniture of every description, consisting of parlor, chamber and basement furniture, carpets, mirrors, &c. Housekeepers will find the above sale well worthy their attention. Every lot to be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder, for cash, to pay advances.

W. S. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer.

GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS.—W. S. MCILVAIN will sell, THIS DAY, at No. 9 John-st., at 10½ o'clock, roses, dahlias, verbenas and other Summer flowering plants in great variety, from the nursery of Peter Henderson, Jersey City. Descriptive Catalogues.

TO FOUNDRYMEN AND OTHERS.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Will be sold at auction by JAMES COLE & SON, Auctioneers, on FRIDAY, May 13, 1859, at 10 A.M., at the foundry of the Forest and Agricultural Steam-Engine Company, Nos. 18 to 36 Water-st., (near Fulton Ferry,) Brooklyn. The balance of the above Company, consisting of steam-engines, engine work, large tank, 3 boilers, lathes, drills, pumps, safety valves, cylinders, shafting, pullies, belting, wood and iron desks, tools, &c., iron safe, desks, &c.

Also, a very large and valuable assortment of Patterns, in prime order. Sale positive.

W. E. BIBELL, Assignee.

AUCTION SALES.

Joseph Hegeman, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, MAY 13,
AT ELEVEN o'clock,
CARPETS,
Comprising over 200 lots,
9 o'clock, A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M.
37 Velvet carpets.
56 Tapestry, Brussels and Axminster.
2 to 4 o'clock P. M.
15 3-ply carpets.
101 Ingrain carpets.
7 to 9 o'clock P. M.
70 oil-cloths, for halls, &c., with a few rugs, stair carpets, druggets, &c. &c., as per catalogue. Many of these goods are about as good as new.

A. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE sale of household furniture, at the private residence No. 58 West 11th-st., a few doors from 6th-av. Catalogues now ready THIS DAY, (Friday,) 10½ o'clock, rosewood piano forte, stool and cover; modern and antique drawing-room suites, covered in satin and moreen; pier and mantel mirrors, velvet carpets, rugs, statuary, marble ornaments, bisque figures, rosewood escritoires, lined with tulipwood; sideboards, marble-top and mirror-doors; costly French lace curtains, brocatel curtains, window shades and cornices. Chambers—Solid rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, marble top; toilet sets. Brussels and ingrain carpets, vases, clocks, mirrors, bookcases, easy chairs, Turkish lounges, cane-seat chairs, spring-bottom chairs, rockers, bird and cage, sewing machine, singer's make; pure hair mattresses, feather beds, spring-bottom beds, blankets, quilts, pillows, sheets, quartet table, curtains, shades cornices, sofa and sofa beds, oil-paintings, engravings cupboard ornaments. Dining-room—Solid extension table, 14 feet in length; solid silver tea sets, solid silver table spoons, ivory handled knives and forks, carver and forks, French china dinner and tea sets, dinner and soup plates, English cut-glass ware, decanters to match, Bohemian ware, silver casters, carpet tables, chairs, sofa, lounge, spittoon, mirrors, clock, chandelier, lace curtains, shades, easy chairs, Basmet—Table, chairs, sofa, sideboard, coffee and tea cups, decanters vegetables, knives, forks, spoons, carpet, mirror, clock, kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Deposits required from all purchasers unknown to the auctioneer. Cartmen will be in attendance to move and pack the furniture.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 220 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE—SPLENDID FURNITURE, rich Wilton and velvet carpets, costly French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, three suites of rich parlor furniture, rosewood piano forte, 7-octave; valuable oil-paintings, pearl and silver cutlery, &c., at No. 35 Clinton-place, between Broadway and University-place.

DANIEL S. BOUGH, will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) May 13, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of the above house, which is of the best description, consisting of large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte, elegant suites of parlor furniture, in rich crimson and maroon brocade; one do. in green and gold; costly rosewood and secretary bookcases; solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables; three superior rosewood etageres, marble-tops, with mirror doors and backs; elegant rosewood reception chairs, in rich satin tapestry; rosewood corner etageres, with mirror backs; rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze ormolu clocks, costly China vases and rich parlor ornaments, &c., with a number of fine oil-paintings. Dining room and chamber furniture, elegant extension tables, chairs, rich gold band decorated tea and coffee sets, elegant ruby and cut glassware, pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, casters bureaus, washstands with marble-tops, costly decorated China toilet sets, best hair mattresses, beds and bedding, French oval mirror, mahogany suites of furniture in hair cloth cottage and mahogany spring-seat chairs, rosewood hall stand, oil-cloth, &c. Sale positive, and no postponement.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 9 O'CLOCK, at No. 454 Canal-st., all the furniture of a large house. Parlor suites, pier glasses, medalion, velvet and other carpets in great variety. Fine chance for housekeepers and others. 10,000 segars on Saturday, fine lot of furniture, &c.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY (FRIDAY,) MAY 13, at the store No. 293 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock—Standard roses, fruit trees, plants, &c., in every variety, just imported per ship *Corwin*, from Havre The whole embracing the most varied selection of plants and trees offered this season, and all in perfect order Sold by order, and on account of Messrs. Chas. Truffaut & Co., of Paris.

Grafted standard and half standard hardy tea, monthly and moss roses, green and hot-house plants. A great variety of dwarf dahlias narcissus, amaryntha, tulips, hyacinths, &c.

Trees—apricot, apple, cherry, plum, pear, peach, gooseberry, raspberry, currant, &c., grape vines.

The whole comprising the most select assortment of exotic plants of the season. Comprising some 1,000 lots, each lot embracing different varieties. The attention of connoisseurs is called to this sale.

THOMAS D. DOUBLEDAY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, THE 13TH inst., at 12 o'clock, at Fort Schuyler, all the personal effects in said Fort belonging to the estate of Col. J. L. Smith, deceased, consisting of clothing, furniture, liquors, &c. By order of THOMAS C. FIELDS, Esq., Public Administrator.

JOHN BOYD Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 105 Ludlow-st., corner of Delancey, a general assortment of household and kitchen furniture, books, &c., &c. Terms cash.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE.—BY E. F. DUCHENCK, ON SATURDAY, 14th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., a large stock of parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF MONROE, NEW-YORK.—CHARLES RUBENS against JACOB PICARD, Henry W. Vail, Constant Pequignot, Auguste Pequignot, William M. Bliss, Charles S. Douglass, William A. Wheelock, Austin H. Kelly, David M. Dorsival, T. Esmonde Harper, Silas Magnin, Jaques Gueblin, Edward Theriat, Paul A. Brez, James A. Husband, Stephen M. Shurtleff, and Lewis Fechenbach (assignee of Jacob Picard). To the above named Defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Charles Rubens, Plaintiff, which has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of said County, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at the City of Rochester, Monroe County, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated Rochester, Aug. 18, 1858.

DANFORTH & TERRY, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
my6-law6w* Rochester, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT—CITY, COUNTY AND STATE OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN M. SCOTT, Plaintiff, against WASHINGTON L. GILROY and MARY, his wife, Defendants. To the Defendants above named. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall in said City, on the 9th day of May instant, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 38 Wall-st., in the City, County and state aforesaid, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated May 10, 1859.

WILLIAM H. SCOTT, Plaintiff's Attorney,
my10-law6w* No. 38 Wall-st., New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB LICHTENBERG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of her attorney, P. J. Joachimsson, No. 116 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated NEW-YORK, March 31, 1859.

CAROLINE LICHTENBERG, Executrix, &c., of
ap1-law6m* Jacob Lichtenberg, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN G. COLLINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of WILLIAM COLLINS, No. 7 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of September next. Dated, NEW-YORK, the 3d day of March, 1859.

JOHN FINLEY,
WILLIAM COLLINS, } Executors,
mh4-law-6m* F*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL HUGHES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 179 Varick-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 6, 1859.

ap8-law6m* F* JOHN HUGHES, Administrator.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

CAUTION TO DEALERS IN ELASTIC FABRICS CONTAINING THREADS OR SHEETS OF VULCANIZED RUBBER.—The undersigned gives notice that he holds an absolute conveyance from Charles Goodyear of the exclusive right to use vulcanized rubber prepared according to said Goodyear's patent of June 15, 1844, in all elastic fabrics the elasticity of which is due to the shirring or corrugating the sheets or threads of such fabrics, and in all woven, braided, cemented or sewed fabrics, or such as are or can be covered or protected on one or both sides with substances other than rubber, and in all smooth, elastic shirred goods; and also to make and sell India-rubber threads of vulcanised rubber, and all threads or sheets of rubber which are or can be made or finished by union with or to be covered by fibrous substances. And he hereby gives notice that he is ready to supply the trade with all such fabrics at reasonable rates and has a full stock now in store.

His attention has been called to an advertisement signed by William Judson, in which said Judson claims to be the owner of the right to import and sell such goods.

The undersigned is satisfied that this pretence on the part of said Judson is a fraud upon the public, and is made for the purpose of injuring his business. Said Judson has never exhibited his pretended titles to any Court, or to the public, and he does not afford the undersigned any opportunity of commencing any suit against him in order to test these titles. Charles Goodyear could not give any valid titles to said Judson, or to any one else, after the titles he had conveyed to the undersigned. The question decided by Judge Ingersoll, in New-York, upon a preliminary motion and partial presentation of the case, was not decisive of the merits of the title of the undersigned, and the card published by said Judson shows that the Court was imposed upon by a pretended title in a third party, which said Judson now claims to have been in himself for the last six years.

The undersigned therefore cautions all dealers in articles of the above descriptions, containing vulcanised rubber, that no such goods can be lawfully sold in this country without his license and stamp, and that he shall prosecute, to the extent of the law, all persons infringing upon his said rights. Orders solicited, and rights to use guaranteed, by

HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.

PATENTED FEB. 13, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858; NOV. 16, 1858; MARCH 29, 1859.

For sale only by the Manufacturers,
O'CONNER & COLLENDER, Nos. 51 and 53 Ann-st.
And the patentee,
MICHAEL PHELAN,
Nos. 788 and 788 Broadway, New-York.

W. J. SHARP'S IMPROVED BILLIARD Tables and Cushions, superior to any now in use. A few second-hand tables for sale. Manufactory, No. 149 Fulton-st., New-York. Balls, Cues, Trimmings, &c. constantly on hand.

RAILROADS.

THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD TRAINS RUN FROM THEIR DEPOT, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., AS FOLLOWS:

For Williamsbridge, Fordham, Tremont, Melrose, Morrisania, Port Morris, Mott Haven, Harlem, Manhattanville, Carmansville, Yorkville, and 42d-st., every hour, from 6 A. M. to 11 P. M. Cars will leave 42d-st. 10 minutes after the hour. Fare 10 cents. Children under 5 years of age, when accompanied by parents, free. Cars will stop at any point on the route to take up or set down passengers, when the conductor is signalled by the driver to do so at a distance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by patronizing a car.

D. APPLEGATE & CO., Proprietors,
Nos. 181 and 183 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD, SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, April 6, 1859, Trains will leave Mott-st. Station, New-York, as follows:

7.45 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
8.30 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
9.30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
11.30 A. M. for White Plains.
2.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
4 P. M. for Dover Plains.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
5.15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Pacific sts.
6.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

8 A. M. from White Plains.
8.30 A. M. from Dover Plains.
8.45 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from White Plains.
3.45 A. M. Mail Train from Albany.
9.30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
1 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:—Dunkirk Express, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3.30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY (Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—Commencing March 15, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 12 A. M., and at 5 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The Morning trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only: for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY, 10, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 4 and 11 A. M. and 6 P. M.; for Hudson 7:15 A. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M. and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and Thirty-first sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:15 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A.M., and 4 and 6 P.M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M. trains.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD Leaves Fulton Market Wharf, by steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M. and 1, 3.45, 5.45 and 7.30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6.30, 7.55 and 10 A. M. and 2.30, 4.55 and 6.40 P. M., connecting passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Fare 25 cents.

WM. N. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—APRIL 20, 1859.—Leave Brooklyn 10 A. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4.30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. for Yaphank; 10 A. M., 12 M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M. for Hempstead; 10 A. M., 12 M., 4.30, 5.30, 6.30 and 7.15 P. M., for Jamaica.

MUSICAL.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as E. GOLDBECK, F. H. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others.

STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
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Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are the sole Agents for these superior instruments for the State of New-York.

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THE DRIGGS' PATENT PIANO-FORTE, OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.

It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-boards and every other part of the instrument from the strain.

It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.

It has convex sounding-boards above and below, like the Violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.

It has greater depth and fulness of tone, and its sostenuto, or power of sustaining the tone, has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.

It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and of the tone purer and more sonorous.

It is the best piano-forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole agents,

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First-class PIANOS, fully warranted, plain or richly carved, at LOWEST PRICES.

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ÆOLIAN GRAND, BOUDOIR AND SQUARE Pianos, Harmoniums and Melodeons, new and second-hand, by Gilbert, Chickering, Prince & Co., and Mason & Hamlin, in plain and carved cases, cheap for cash; sold on installments or for rent, with rent applied if purchased. Rosewood pianos $125; rose-wood pianos for $100; piano stools, $2 50. American and foreign music, and music books, in every variety, forming the largest stock in the City, at wholesale or retail.

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A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS, of superior tone, and fully warranted, will be sold at great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange. By ALBERT WEBER, manufacturer, No. 153 West Broadway, near Canal-st. Purchasers will find this an excellent opportunity to get a good piano very low.

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THIRTEEN SECOND-HAND PIANOS—AT the following extremely low prices: $30, $40, $50, $60, $80, $90, $115 $125, $135, and $150. Three 7-octave Pianos at $175, $200 and $225, but little used. Twenty Pianos and Melodeons to rent, at low rates. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARlor grand and square pianos. The best pianos made. Second hand pianos made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $30 to $400. Melodeons very low. Pianos and melodeons to rent. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

GREAT BARGAIN.—A SPLENDID 7 OCTAVE rosewood piano, beautifully finished and with all the latest improvements, made by one of the best makers, and fully warranted, worth $400 must be sold this week at any sacrifice; it has been used a few months, and in perfect order. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

HORSES FOR SALE—THE ATTENTION OF any gentleman desirous to obtain a fine pair of perfectly sound and gentle carriage horses, is directed to the auction sale of EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., No. 66 Cedar st., on Saturday next, May 14. See advertisement.

STYLE AND SPEED.—FOR SALE, A BAY horse, seven years old, kind and sound in single or double harness; long tail and mane, fast trotter, without a blemish. Call and see him at BROWN'S, No 201 Madison-st., corner Rutger-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF GRAY MARES, EIGHT years old, 15½ hands high, sound and kind, quick and stylish travelers. Apply at No. 107 Chambers-st., 3d-story, New-York, or at TINKLEY'S stables, Love-lane, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THREE VERY FINE CARRIAGE horses, well matched and handsome, at No. 5 East 28th-st.

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FERTILIZERS SUPERIOR TO PERUVIAN GUANO. MAPES' SUPERPHOSPHATES OF LIME, first ever manufactured in this country, for grass lawns, flower and vegetable gardens, and all other crops. Recommendations from hundreds who have used it for ten years. In strong new bags 100 lbs. each. Nitrogenized superphosphate of lime, per bag $4 per ton $50; Mapes' superphosphate of lime, per bag $3 25 per ton $40; Potash superphosphate of lime, per bag $2 50, per ton $35. A can of phosphate for experiment, together with circulars containing full directions for use, can be had free of expense, on application to CHAS. V. MAPES, No. 143 Fulton-st. For sale at all agricultural warehouses.

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IS RECEIVING HER CARGO AT PIER 8 EAST RIVER, AND WILL PROMPTLY SAIL AS ABOVE.

This elegant clipper was built by W. H. Webb, Esq., especially for the San Francisco trade; her only passage from New York was made in 114 days, delivering her cargo without a stain.

Being very small (only 1000 tons) she will fill up in a few days. Shippers will please hand in their Bills of Lading as soon as they complete their engagements.

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FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

[Continued from First Page.]

by reference to the development of the Christian exposition by the appearance, life and sacrifice of Jesus.

A hymn, a prayer, and the benediction closed the services.

The Universalist Sabbath School Anniversary.

The Fourth Anniversary of the Universalist Sabbath Schools was held yesterday afternoon in Dr Chapin's Church, on Broadway. Owing to the uncertain state of the weather, and consequent doubts as to whether the Anniversary would take place at the time specified, three schools from Newark and some of the appointed speakers were not present. The church was well filled, however, there being seven schools in attendance; four from New-York City, and three from Brooklyn; the whole comprising about 1,000 children and teachers. A number of the friends of the schools were also present.

The exercises of the day were commenced with a voluntary on the organ, after which a hymn, written for the occasion by Mr. W. H. Hanman, was sung by the whole congregation with much feeling and pathos. A prayer was then offered by the Rev. Henry Ever, at the close of which the Rev. Henry Bradshaw delivered the Introductory Address. He spoke specially to the teachers. He did not question the uses of the Ordinary Reform movements of the day, but held that a much greater degree of importance was to be attached to Sabbath School organizations. The Slavery agitation, the Temperance and Woman's Rights movements were no doubt productive of good, but nothing could so effectually help these and kindred reforms along as a proper attention to the Sabbath School. When men understood this truth—when they gave their time and usefulness to these schools, then a better time would prevail—the spirit of war would be put away, and tyrants would no longer have the power to deluge with blood the beautiful valleys of Italy. All reforms should begin with the young in the Sunday School, for it is easier to prevent crime than to suppress it. The speaker had seen the despair, the misery, the degradation of the Five Points—had seen women stretched in drunkenness on straw beds, children in rags, with imprecations on their young lips—and thought that no better way could be adopted to prevent this in the future than an energetic working in the Sabbath Schools of to-day. Though these schools could not take the place of the Home, could not be the competitors of the Home, yet they accomplished much that the Home did not. In conclusion, the reverend gentleman exhorted young men to do their utmost to make the Sabbath School the most reformatory institution in the world.

A hymn was then sung by the congregation, also written for the occasion by Mrs. C. M. Sawyer, after which the Rev. B. Peters, of Williamsburgh, delivered an address to the children. The speaker was pleased to see so many children present—their faces beaming and hearts leaping with joy. He made special reference to the importance of children, and remarked that every child is a revelation from the spirit of God. There are to be found many children clothed in rags, living in the direst poverty, and whose souls are scarred all over with sin, but yet God looks down into that soul and recognizes himself there. If this be so, how tenderly it becomes us to think of them, and strive to do them good. Let us remember the child's destiny, and look at it in all the possibilities of its present and future existence. Who can value the mind even of a child? It sends its thoughts higher than the dimmest nebulæ of the firmament, and sinks them lower than the lowest reaches of the plummet. The speaker here illustrated the necessity of determined energy on the part of teachers by stating that William Lloyd Garrison had called upon Dr. Cheever, a day or two since, desiring to know why the Rev. Doctor did not withdraw from the Tract Society rather than be constantly battling with them on the subject of Slavery. The Doctor replied that he wanted to fight them now and fight them ever on the subject, for he had determined to persevere to the end. "But" said Mr. Garrison, "suppose they expunge the idea of total depravity." "Ah! then I withdraw," replied the Doctor; "but otherwise I fight to the end."

Another hymn was now sung, and Dr. Chapin then followed with the concluding address.

He had once heard of a certain spread-eagle orator who, after lengthy and lofty perorations, had suddenly brought up on a wood-pile, and hoped this would not be his case. He called the attention of his hearers to the object of the present anniversaries. They were not intended for display—got up with pomp and ending in processions. They were the embodiments of ideas, and represent the branches of the great tree of Christianity—though some of them were very gnarled branches. But he thought the most beautiful branch of all was the present Sabbath-School Anniversary. The idea or purpose of this anniversary was that one great truth, which the Sunday-School so well expresses, the applicability of religion to the wants of society—a religion so high that the loftiest mind cannot reach its entire fullness, and yet so lowly that the poorest may drink at its springs. The highest productions of genius inspire lowly as well as lofty minds. Shakespeare is not less felt in the cottage than in the palace, while Raphael's "Transfiguration" causes the heart of the peasant to beat with as much feeling as does the heart of the wealthy. How much more so the Gospel of Christ. Can the profound philosopher or the deep thinker find anything more profound or more deep than the Lord's Prayer, and yet the little child at its mother's knee can love to lisp it. The speaker next alluded to the appropriateness of religion to childhood. Christ doesn't take the full-grown man, the well developed mind, but the *little child*. Another idea expressed in the institution of the Sabbath School is our obligation to the new life and the new generations of the world—to form children's minds now with regard to their future, so that peace may come, and liberty to the captive. And the best way to work for the future, is all gently and effectually, is to improve childhood. The child of Themistocles ruled Greece, for the child ruled the mother, and the mother the King. Thus the child in a measure rules us all, and we scout the idea of human depravity when we look in the clear blue of its eye. The institution of the Sabbath School is a testimony to our pure and earnest faith. The speaker envied the man who had the ability of talking aright to children, and imbuing them with a knowledge of the truth, and alluded to the anecdote told of Garrick the actor, who, being asked by a clergyman how it was he could manage to create so much more enthusiasm on the stage than the latter in the pulpit, replied: "Because you represent the truth as though it were fiction, while I represent fiction as though it were truth." In conclusion, Dr. Chapin urged upon teachers to continue their blessed work, and to remember that he who drops a truth into the mind of a child wakens music that makes glad the very heart of God.

Another hymn was then sung, and the Anniversary closed with chanting the Lord's Prayer and pronouncing the Benediction.

National Reformatory Convention.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Convention met again in the Historical Society's large hall, Thursday, at 10 A. M. After prayer and reading the minutes, Mr. Halliday called attention to the Times' report of Mr. C. L. Brace's remarks—there was a great mistake either in the report or the speech itself. Mr. Brace replied that the report was correct—he did say just about what the Times said. Mr. Halliday said the cost of sending out or housing children by the Home of the Friendless, was very much overstated. [Mr. Brace had said that the Children's Aid Society could send off 700 or 800 children a year, at an expense of $12 to $15 per head, while institutions like the Juvenile Asylum or the Home for the Friendless paid an average of from $60 to $100 per head for a far less number sent out or housed.] Mr. R. N. Havens said that the statement was much overstated concerning the Juvenile Asylum. Mr. Brace said that he would prove the truth of his estimate at any proper time.

[Mr. Brace states that his estimate was made by apportioning the whole expense of fixtures each year—such as house-rent, interest of investment, &c.—and support of the establishment to the number of children relieved. His point was to show that the rent expenses of each Reformatory Institution are not merely what they pay for the passage-money or board of each child aided, but the whole *cost to the public* of the establishment. On private conversation with Mr. Halliday, he discovered, from the peculiar method of keeping their accounts, that the expense for the Home of the Friendless had not been so great, though probably, in his judgment, from $50 to $60 per head for each child.]

The Committee on Time and Place of next Meeting reported Philadelphia as the place, and the second Tuesday of May, 1860, as the time. Agreed to.

The Committee on Statistics reported an abstract of the returns made to them of all Reformatory Institutions here represented.

In the twenty-three State Reformatory-Schools since the establishment of the first one in 1825, there had been in all—pupils	40,723
Of which there were males	25,940
" " " females	14,783
In these 23, there are now—pupils	5,925
males	4,096
females	1,829
Their capacity of accommodation was—for pupils	6,624
Cost (so far as reported,) of buildings, locations, &c.	$2,179,000
The annual expense (so far as returned)	$413,395
Deaths in the institutions since 1825	308

Mr. Hills (of the managers of the Western House, Rochester) complained that pretty nearly everything had been discussed out of order. While the topic he wished to discuss was in order, he would briefly give his opinions on the kind of legislation needed. Legislators generally knew very little about these subjects, and were ill fitted to make laws for reformatory schools—for they were generally selected with reference to their soundness on a different kind of goose. [Mr. Hills made no reference to what was doubtless in his mind, that in his institution was appropriated by the last Legislature only about a quarter of the sum it asked for.] If they ever had any ideas on topics of this sort, they very soon lose them after getting to the Capital. The simplest legislation they can give is the best. The charters they grant should only name the object of the institution to be created, name the incorporators, classify the trustees, appoint building commissioners, and provide that all of certain classes of offenders against society should be committed to these trustees *in loco parentis*. They should carefully abstain from fixing the time of detention, for that they can know nothing about. The managers only can determine that properly. In the House he represented not one in fifty of the boys deemed himself to be suffering punishment, and nothing should be done to impress, for a moment, on his mind that the House is a penal establishment. The children, when committed by Courts of magistrates, should be committed only by name, and without any reference to their offence.

Mr. Van Epps, of the Brooklyn Truant School, detailed the operations of that institution, which was only one of the sort in the States. It had materially diminished truancy, and prevented much juvenile crime.

Mr. Keteham testified that since the Brooklyn Truant School had started, the number of young vagrants and criminals received into the House of Refuge from Brooklyn had been very much reduced.

The Rev. D. E. Simons, Superintendent of the Chicago School of Reform, read a paper on "The Spirit which should animate all who are engaged in Reformatories." And Mr. Chapin, of St. Louis, commenced reading one upon the same general topic. Before he had concluded, an adjournment was had to evening, to give opportunity for an excursion.

Under the guidance of Mr. Brooke and Mr. Ketcham, the company proceeded to the foot of Tenth-street, on board the *Sylvan Shore*, and then to Randall's Island, carefully to inspect the Refuge—its wire-weaving, chair-making, shoe-making, schools, and all that pertains to it—after which a handsome lunch and a return to the City.

There was a brief evening session to hear a few more papers upon the subjects already well discussed—after which, with resolutions of compliment to officers and others, an adjournment *sine die* was taken. The proceedings of this unique Convention have been exceedingly interesting to those who have studied the theories or watched the various methods in which a Christian philanthropy deals with juvenile crime.

The American Bible Society.

The Forty-third Anniversary of the American Bible Society was celebrated at the Academy of Music yesterday morning. The audience which assembled there at 10 o'clock, at which hour the exercises commenced, half filled the Academy, and within half an hour the building was very nearly full.

The Rev. Dr. Bedell read a passage from Revelations and offered prayer.

Henry Fisher, Esq., Assistant Treasurer, then read the Treasurer's report, and the Rev. Dr. Holdich read the Managers' Report, of which the following is an abstract:

During the year, two of the Vice-Presidents have died, Matthew T. Scott, Esq., of Kentucky, and the Hon. William Jay, of N. Y.

Fifty-five new Auxiliaries have been recognized, fifteen of them in the State of Missouri.

Of Life Directors eighty-five have been made during the year; and of Life Members, 1,600.

The receipts of the year amount to $415,011 87, being an increase of $34,251 88 over the former year. Of this amount $149,444 14 are gratuitous, and $256,004 61 from sale of Bibles and Testaments.

The number of volumes issued is 721,095,—since the organization of the Society, 13,526,103.

Grants of books have been made to Auxiliary Societies, benevolent institutions, and individuals, as usual, when needful.

A new Welsh Bible with references has been published; a new Welsh Testament; a Modern Armenian Bible, 12mo.; and portions of the Old and New Testament in Moongwe. Now in preparation, a Modern Armenian Bible, 8vo., with references; a new German Bible, 12mo; and portions of the New Testament in Cherokee.

There are thirty-nine agents employed by the Society, including one in the Levant. They are chiefly engaged in superintending and promoting the distribution of the Scriptures.

The work of general supply, commenced three years since, though retarded by the pressure of the times, is nearly completed. New fields, however, are opening, and many counties begin already to require another canvass, owing to the rapid increase and changes in the population.

Grants of money have been made for publishing the Scriptures in France, Germany, Greece, Turkey, Syria, India and China, to the amount in all of $28,500, aside from the funds expended in the Bible House in printing foreign versions. The increasing demands for the Scriptures in foreign countries, Christian, Mahommedan and Pagan, are beginning to awaken a deep interest in the Board; and not a little solicitude is felt lest the means to meet these demands shall not be seasonably furnished.

The Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, President of the Society, next briefly addressed the audience. There were familiar truths with regard to the Bible, he said, that it was well frequently to recall. It was the Word of God, all Truth; it had withstood all the attacks which had been made upon it in past time; all science, all nature, everything mundane bore witness to its verity; there would be no other gospel; when its prophecies were fulfilled the new book of a better life would be opened.

Hugh Maxwell, Esq., followed. He confessed his embarrassment before such an audience. There were here, he said, the descendants of many different nations, all come together to bear witness to the sanctity of the Bible. He sketched the progress of the Bible Society, founded in 1816, working silently and privately till 1829, when they resolved that throughout the whole of the United States and Territories the Bible should be distributed to every family, and having distributed since its foundation 30,000,000 of copies of the Holy Scriptures. In the revivals of religion, in the prayer-meetings held in this Academy, and in the vigor with which religious works were carried forward, were the evidences of the good which had been accomplished by the distribution of the Bible. The first public library erected in Egypt was deemed to have been placed under the protection of the Deity, and upon it were written the words: "The nourishment of the soul." In yonder building, where the Society had its offices, the protecting Spirit of God dwelt, and there was truly the nourishment of the soul. In the Bible House was exhibited the development of a mighty power—the printing-press—which was designed to unchain the intellect, and give to the conscience free exercise. He supported the first of the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That the Report, an abstract of which has been read, be printed and circulated under the direction of the Board of Managers.

2. *Resolved*. That the Bible is the great conservator of God's truth in the earth, and the source of all true progress among men.

3. *Resolved*, That the increasing demand for the Holy Bible makes it necessary that the funds of the American Bible Society should be increased to enable the Society to meet this demand.

4 *Resolved* That the Bible, God's richest Revelation, and a blessing to all men, is preeminently the book to educate the educated, and to give true learning to the learned.

5. *Resolved*, That we recognize the claim which all mankind have to the Bible as being the Book of God, and therefore, like the world, the air and the light, the common heritage of all.

The Rev. Dr. Clark, of Cincinnati, spoke to the second resolution. He praised the object of the Society. It was not the antiquity of the Bible that made it so valuable to us, its rich treasures of diction, or the fact merely that it emanated from the Creator—for everything in nature had its origin through Him—but it was the fact that it contained the revelations of God to man.

The Rev. B. C. Minor, of Ceylon, India, seconded the resolution, and gave some account of the distribution of the translated Bible in Ceylon. There, he said, the Bible had always been made a text-book in the seminaries and schools, and was taught more thoroughly than in his own land. The East India Company had excluded the Bible from the schools in India, but he thanked God that this could be no longer. He had recently attended a meeting at Exeter Hall, where the English people indicated clearly that they would permit this thing to be no longer. He spoke at length of the difficulties of bringing Gospel truths to bear on the heathen mind. Their idea of God was that of a Being having only the characteristics of the Heathen Divinity; their idea of repentance was that of the Roman Catholic religion—fasting and inflicting injuries upon themselves; of Heaven they had no proximate conception; of hell they had no idea; but when the light of the gospel came to shine upon them, then, by degrees, they comprehended these things. In conclusion, to those who were engaged in spreading the gospel among the millions of Asia, and to those who desired to take part in the work, he addressed words of exhortation and encouragement.

The Rev. Dr. Mc Ferrier, of Nashville, Tennessee, next spoke, urging the necessity of increasing the funds of the Society. The number of those who were without Bibles, the demand for the Holy Book every year occasioned by the organization of new Sabbath-schools, by the labors of missionaries, and by the relation of the Scriptures to all other books, especially those which treat of science and nature, which they explained and illuminated, rendered it of great moment that there should have been more funds. In view of these demands to advance slowly was to stand still; to stand still was to go backward. The age called for "Bibles! Bibles! More Bibles!"

The Rev. Dr. Fisher, who was to have spoken to the fourth resolution, was prevented from attending the meeting by a domestic affliction, and Mr. George Douglass spoke, and closed by announcing that he gave $10 000 to the American Bible Society. [Great applause.]

The Rev. Dr. Palmer, of New-Orleans, spoke in support of the fifth resolution. He said he would not stop to consider the many proofs that the Bible was the Book of God, but there was one argument that was unanswerable. When we stood beneath the rays of the sun we did not need to inquire what it was that warmed us and gave us light, and those who read the Bible could not but feel that it contained the truths of the Almighty. In a lengthy address he laid down the doctrine, and supported it forcibly, that all must be united in support of Bible truth. When he had concluded, the resolutions were adopted, the doxology sung, and the benediction pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Bangs.

Previous to the exercises at the Academy, a business meeting of the Society was held at the Bible House, at which the officers of the last year were re-elected.

American Home Missionary Society.

This Society held its Thirty-third Anniversary last evening, in the Church of the Puritans, Rev. Wm. T. Dwight, Vice-President, in the chair. The audience, considering the storm, was quite large. The platform was occupied by a number of prominent clergymen and others, friends of the cause. The exercises were commenced by singing and prayer, when an abstract of the annual report was read by C. R. Rogers, Treasurer of the Society. The report states that

The number of ministers of the Gospel in the service of the Society, in 22 different States and Territories, has been 1,054.

Of the whole number, 559 have been the pastors or stated supplies of single congregations; 336 have ministered in two or three congregations each; and 50 have extended their labors over still wider fields.

Ten missionaries have preached to congregations of colored people; and 41 in foreign languages—20 to Welsh, and 18 to German Congregations; and 3 to congregations of Swedes, Norwegians, and Frenchmen.

The number of congregations and missionary stations supplied, in whole or in part, is 2,125.

The number of pupils in Sabbath-schools is 67,300.

Seventy-six churches have been organized by the missionaries during the year; and 30 have become self-supporting.

Fifty houses of worship have been completed; 51 repaired, and 61 others are in process of erection.

Ninety-seven young men, in connection with the missionary and eight hundred more children and youth have been instructed in Sabbath-schools; and two thousand and three more communicants have been added to the churches.

The Rev. Milton Badger then read the abstract of the Report of the Executive Committee, after which the Rev. Edward S. Lacy, of San Francisco, made an address, during which he referred to the history of the missionary work in California since the gold discoveries. He considered the history of that country a wonderful instance of providential interference for the spread of Protestant Christianity.

An original hymn was then sung, after which the meeting was addressed by Wm. Curtis Noyes, Esq. Another hymn, and an address by the Rev. H. M. Dexter, of Boston, concluded the exercises. After the benediction, the Society met and elected officers for the ensuing year. The old officers were elected. In the Board of Direction, E. J. Woolsey and Gov. Buckingham, of Conn., were elected to fill vacancies caused by death.

American Baptist Mariner's Society.

The second Anniversary meeting of the American Baptist Mariner's Society, was held on Wednesday evening, in the First Baptist Church, corner o Broome and Elizabeth streets. There was a large attendance, Peter Bailey, Esq., presided. The report of the Treasurer was read, stating that the total receipts of the past year were $1,050 98, of which $714 29 had been expended leaving a balance of $336 69 in the treasury.

Capt. W. R. Fenner, of the Board of Managers, read the annual report, in which the fact was mentioned that the Baptist Mariners' Church of this City, was the first Baptist Church ever organized with the sole view of bringing the sailor under Gospel influences. This Church was organized in 1843, and for fourteen years struggled against very serious obstacles, doing but little toward the object for which it was organized. But at last they had received encouragement, and were now more encouraged than ever. During the past year 190 members were added to the Bethel Church, and their total numbers were 398; out of the 190 new members, 47 belonged to the U. S. receiving-ship *North Carolina*, lying at the Brooklyn Navy yard. About one-half of the new converts had received commissions. The report concluded with expressing the hope, that Christians every where would feel it their duty as well as their privilege to contribute towards the labor of bringing seamen within the folds of Christ.

The Rev. N. H. Pendleton in moving the adoption of the report, made a brief address. The conversion of sailors, he argued, was of more importance than the conversion of any other class of men. A sailor became a missionary, when converted, and it was he who literally fulfilled the injunction of Christ, "Go ye into all parts of the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." It was a lamentable fact that so little general interest was felt in converting sailors to Christ, sailors who were inured by toil, by self-denial and an unflinching will, to be the most efficient heralders of the glorious Gospel. It was gratifying to know that the Christian Church was awakening from its stupor and arousing itself to active and philanthropic effort. He urged that one dollar contributed to bring the sailor under Gospel influences would go further than ten times the amount contributed to other charities.

The Rev. Ira R. Steward, pastor of the Baptist Mariners' Church, said he was a fisherman by birth, and used to dig bait, throw out his hooks and lines and catch fish. He was now a fisherman of men, and he was glad to say, that by the blessing of God, he had had very good luck.

The question being put as to the adoption of the report, it was carried in the affirmative.

Following its adoption, a collection was taken up. The Chairman made a statement that every cent that was contributed was spent in giving the Gospel to sailors. There were no expenses, no salaried officers; all the officers gave their services for nothing, and there were no expensive officers hired.

A letter was read from Governor Morgan, expressing his intention to have been present at the meeting, but regretting his inability to attend, on account of the pressure of his official duties.

After some remarks by the Rev. Mr. Stone, the Society proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year. The former officers were chosen unanimously. The exercises closed with a doxology and benediction.

☞ For reports of the proceedings of other Anniversary Meetings, see Second Page.

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Aldermen.

ANOTHER NOMINATION FOR CITY INSPECTOR RETURNED TO THE MAYOR.

A meeting of the Board was held last evening, Thomas McSpedon, Esq., the President, in the Chair.

The subjoined communication was received from the Mayor:

Mayor's Office, New-York, May 13, 1859.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

Gentlemen: I respectfully nominate Dennis Carolin for the office of City Inspector, to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of George W. Morton.

This nomination is made in view of the last clause of the 19th section of the amended Charter of 1857, which makes it the duty of the Mayor, whenever any person nominated by him shall be rejected by the Board of Aldermen, to immediately nominate another person—the nomination made by me of Dennis McGowen for the same office at your last meeting having been returned by your Honorable Board to me and thereby rejected.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

Alderman Boole moved that the nomination be respectfully returned to the Mayor.

Alderman Adams—I move as an amendment that the document be laid on the table.

Alderman Boole—As there is evidently a desire to make buncomb speeches on the subject, I move the previous question to shut them off.

The ayes and noes were being called, when Alderman Peck said he wished to explain his vote. He stated that this was the fourth nomination which had been sent in by the Mayor, and as the first name had been withdrawn and the others had been returned he could see no objection to Dines Carolin, a good Democrat and a man well worthy of the confidence and respect——

Alderman Boole—[interrupting]—I rise to a point of order. I believe the gentleman is stating what is not true, and is misrepresenting the Committee having Dr. Foster in charge.

Alderman Peck resumed his remarks. He was speaking in a eulogistic way of Mr. Carolin, when Alderman Genet renewed the point of order.

The Chair deemed it well taken and Alderman Peck sat down.

Alderman Bradley, when his turn came to vote, explained also that he was in favor of the confirmation of any good Democrat, particularly when he was such an unobjectionable man as Mr. Carolin. He did not think the Committee on the City Inspectorship ought to be tended to report to the Board. He should vote in the negative. At this point he was called to order by Alderman Boole.

The motion to return the communication to the Mayor prevailed by a vote of 10 to 5.

Alderman Genet offered a resolution, which was laid over under the rule, to the effect that a Committee of three should be appointed to devise and pursue such measures as they might deem necessary to defend and maintain the title of the City to the use of lands under water outside of the line of the grant of such lands by the State, heretofore made to the City or individuals, and to prevent the appropriation thereof to the use of individuals in violation of the rights of the City or of the Department of Public Health.

A resolution presented by Alderman Smith, was adopted, referring to the delay in the work of the Battery enlargement, and asking the Street Commissioner for full particulars, that the Common Council might take the necessary measures for completing the said enlargement.

Alderman Stephens offered a preamble and resolution, which declared that the expenditure of amounts of $200 and under by Heads of Departments was illegal, and could not be made without the consent of the Common Council, as shown by the 38th section of the new Charter. The matter was referred to the Joint Committee on Accounts to prepare an ordinance requiring each Head of Department to make a monthly estimate and present it to the Common Council, of the probable sum necessary to perform such work as can be legally executed without entering into contracts therefor.

Alderman Stephens called up the majority report, adverse to leasing Reservoir Square to the American Institute. It was laid over and made the special order for Monday next.

The report in favor of taking up the Russ pavement in Broadway and resetting it as Belgian pavement, was unanimously agreed to. This work is to be performed by Charles G. Waterbury, at a cost of $1 50 per square yard. It is understood that the contract is entered into to test whether the Common Council have the right to make contracts or not.

A resolution was unanimously adopted appropriating $2,500 to David T. Valentine, Esq., Clerk of the Common Council, for his services in editing and compiling the Corporation Manual.

A large amount of routine business was transacted, and the Board adjourned to Monday next.

Police Reports.

The Late Cherry-street Stabbing Case.—Bridget Freeman, the woman who was stabbed a few evenings since at No. 24 Cherry-street, by John Joyce, a tailor, died late on Wednesday evening at the City Hospital. Joyce, his wife, mother and the deceased were in a room together, when a dispute arose between the deceased and Joyce's mother. The deceased made an effort to strike the mother of Joyce, and the latter interfered and stabbed Bridget in the left side with a pair of tailors' shears—the wound proving mortal. Coroner O'Keefe held an inquest on the body yesterday. Barney Connolly, who witnessed the altercation and stabbing, and Julia Joyce, mother of the accused, gave testimony corroborating the above statement. The medical evidence showed that the deceased died from the wounds she received. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Death by wounds inflicted with a pair of shears, by John Joyce, May 5, 1859." The prisoner, on being examined, confessed the stabbing, but said he was provoked to it, by the deceased attacking his mother. He was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. He is only 21 years old, and has been married but a few weeks.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

Another Change in the Presidency Expected at the Capital—Stoppage of the American Mails—Continued Successes of the Liberals, &c.

New-Orleans, Thursday, May 12.

The *Tennessee* brings dates from Vera Cruz to the 5th, and from the City of Mexico to the 1st of May. The news is unimportant.

General Robles was at Jalapa with 1,000 men. He had issued a decree forbidding the passage of the American mails.

Great confusion existed at the Capital where a change in the Presidency was daily expected, and another outbreak consequently feared.

Miramon was trying to raise money from European capitalists on a pledge of the church property, the Archbishop consenting to the mortgage.

The English and French fleets were still at Sacrificios.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

New-Orleans, Thursday, May 12.

Guadalajara had been taken and the capture of Tepic, San Blas, Colima and Manzanille by the Liberals, is confirmed.

General Mejia had been completely routed by the Liberals, with the loss of 500 prisoners, among whom is reported to be himself.

General Robles was still at Jalapa, surrounded by Generals Ampudia, Leava and Traconis, all waiting the result of matters at the capital. If driven close, Robles will pronounce.

The indignation of the British residents against Mr. Otway is very strong.

Miramon had decreed the closing of all the Gulf ports.

Plots were in existence to oust Miramon and reinstate Zuloaga.

The clergy were trying to raise money, and a loan of $40,000,000 was proposed.

The entire position of affairs was squally.

Minister McLane had returned to Vera Cruz in bad health.

THE ADVICES IN WASHINGTON.

Private dispatches from Mexico, telegraphed from New-Orleans to Washington, represent the prospects of the Liberals for taking the Capital as very encouraging. The efforts of Miramon to raise money in Europe, on the Church property, are considered as futile, in view of the hostile condition of affairs on that continent. The taking of the City of Mexico by the Constitutionalists is considered merely a question of time.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Departure of the Chevalier Wikoff—The European War—Secretary Floyd—Mexico.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Thursday, May 12.

The Chevalier Wikoff left here this afternoon, having in charge the Chinese Treaty.

Secretary Cass has a private letter from Mr. Dallas corroborating the foreign news on the War question.

Secretary Floyd left to-day for his Virginia home, to be absent a fortnight. Col. William R. Drinkhard is in the meantime Acting Secretary of War.

The Administration is still hopeful of the Liberal Government in Mexico, though by no means sanguine. Señor Barandiaran is still *non est*. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Thursday, May 12.

The Territorial routes between Neosho, Mo., and Albuquerque in New-Mexico, and between Kansas, Mo., and Stockton, Cal., which were let by contract last year, have been discontinued, to take effect from the 1st of July next. The failure of Congress to make the usual appropriations for the Post-Office Department, the interruptions of the mails, mostly from the presence of hostile Indians along the lines, and the consequent reduction of mail matter to a comparatively insignificant amount, are the reasons alleged for the discontinuance of this overland service.

Mr. Greenwood, the recently-appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has entered upon the duties of his office.

Judicial Nominations in Massachusetts.

Boston, Thursday, May 12.

Governor Banks has selected the following gentlemen to compose the Judges of the new Superior Court, as established by the last Legislature, the nominations to be confirmed by the Executive Council: *For Chief Justice*—Charles Allen, of Worcester. *Judges*—Julius Rockwell, of Pittsfield; Otis P. Lord of Salem; Marcus Morton, Jr., of Andover; Ezra Wilkinson, of Dedham; John A. Andrew, of Boston; Henry Vose, of Springfield; Seth Ames, of Cambridge; James D. Colt, of Pittsfield; Thomas Russell, of Boston.

Election in Nova Scotia.

Halifax, Tuesday, May 10.

The Province is now going through the ordeal of a contested election, the main feature of which is the old issue between the Catholics and Protestants. The present Government, which is nominally conservative, solicits the Catholic influence by the cry of no proscription of Romanism. Joseph Howe and his associates of the Liberal party, have taken the Protestant cause under their care, and are energetic in opposition. This is precisely the opposite of the recent election in Prince Edward Island, where the Conservative party claimed the Protestant and the Liberal party the Catholic interest. The contest will be very close, both parties claiming the victory. Thursday last was the nomination day; and Thursday the 12th, is election day.

Farming operations throughout the Province are far advanced.

Later from Nicaragua.

New-Orleans, Thursday, May 12.

We have advices from Nicaragua to May 2. No event of importance had happened there since the last previous dates. It was reported that Monsieur Belly was trying hard to buy the Nicaraguan Congress.

Quebec and Farther Point Telegraph Line.

Quebec, Thursday, May 12.

The Telegraph builders reached Trois Pistole, about 100 miles below this city on the 10th inst., and we expect the line will be completed to Farther Point (fifty miles further East) in season to transmit the news, due at that place on the 27th or 28th inst. Our weekly line of steamers will all be boarded at Farther Point by the Agent of the Associated Press, to whom and to the Canadian Press, the public reports will be telegraphed exclusively, by an arrangement similar to the one which exists with the New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia lines.

Sailing of Emigrants and Missionaries for Liberia.

Baltimore, Thursday, April 12.

The Colonization Society's ship *Mary Caroline Stevens* sailed at noon to-day for Liberia with 153 emigrants, mostly manumitted slaves. Three Presbyterian missionaries, namely: The Rev. A. Miller, and the Revs. James and Thomas Amos, also went out in her. The usual religious exercises were held on the occasion.

Later from Havana.

Charleston, Thursday, May 12.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived here with Havana dates to the 10th inst. News unimportant.

Sugar was dull and declining. Molasses was unchanged.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
FOR EUROPE.			
North Briton	May 14	Quebec	Liverpool
Glasgow	May 14	New-York	Glasgow.
Bremen	May 14	New-York	Southa'n.
Bavaria	May 16	New-York	Southa'n.
Niagara	May 18	Boston	Liverpool
United Kingdom	May 18	Quebec	Glasgow.
Anglo Saxon	May 21	Quebec	Liverpool
Kangaroo	May 21	New-York	Liverpool
Ocean Queen	May 21	New-York	South'n.
Persia	May 25	New-York	Liverpool
Vigo	May 28	New York	Cork.
Arago	May 28	New-York	Southa'n.
Nova Scotian	May 28	Quebec	Liverpool
FROM EUROPE.			
Adelaide	April 30	Galway	New-York
Weser	May 3	Southamp'n	New-York
Nova Scotian	May 4	Liverpool	Quebec.
Arago	May 4	Southamp'n	New-York
Borussia	May 4	Southamp'n	New-York
Vigo	May 6	Cork	New-York
Canada	May 7	Liverpool	Boston.
North American	May 11	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Baltimore	May 11	Liverpool	New-York
Vanderbilt	May 11	Southampt'n	New-York
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.			
Illinois	May 20	New-York	Aspinwall
Costa Rica	May 27	New-Orleans	Minatitlan
FOR MEXICO.			
Tennessee	May 15	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz
FOR HAVANA.			
Philadelphia	May 17	New-York	Havana.
Isabel	May 19	Charleston	Havana.

Publication Agents.

In ship Wm. Tapscott, for Liverpool—Rev. P. Fyler, Eleazer Moore, Miss E. Moore, Miss Swanton, Joseph and Mrs. Clark.

In ship Valentia, from Liverpool—The Rev. Dr. Tripplin, wife and 3 children.

In ship South Carolina, from Bordeaux—J. Wes. Nevins, of Philadelphia; Francois Deniard, of Paris.

Sun rises	4 47	Sun sets	7 07
Sandy Hook	4 15	Gov. Island	4 35
Moon's A. M.	2 42	High Water	7 37
Hell Gate	6 47		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, May 12

Cleared.

Steamship Cahawba, Bulloch, Havana, Livingston, Crocheron & Co.

Barks Juniata, Kinne, Bremerhaven, Stanton & Ruger; E. Warren, Chase, Havana, Welch, Carver & Chase; M. C. Dyer, Pickett, Fernandina, Peck & Church; Kristiansund, (Norw.,) Gude, Gibraltar, Holmes & Dudley.

Brigs Lauretta, Dunbar, Para and a market; E. Watts, Robert Camden, Moulton, Pirk, (Br.,) Pinkham, Liverpool, G. F. Bailey; De Hoop, (Dutch,) Kok, Rotterdam, W. Salem; Baron de Castine, Lufkin, Elizabethport, Brett, Son & Co.; Eastern Star, Penny, Pernambuco, ——.

Schooners A. J. De Rossett, Tucker, Washington; Belle, Slickman, Gloucester; A. Bowes, Bowers, Br.,) Liverpool, G. F. Bailey; Moonlight, Tuttle, Galveston, J. E. Brower & Co.; Excelsior, (Sz.,) Martin, St. Johns, N. F.; J. S. Lesley; Georgiana, Bradford, St. Andrew's, H. J. De Wolf; K. J. Rayner, Rayner, Baltimore; J. W. McKee; Sea Breeze, Wiley, Aguadilla, Brett, Son & Co.

Sloops E. Allen, Havens, Middleton, H. S. Sackett; America, Stedman, Bristol, master.

Arrived.

Steamer Petrel, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Valentia, (of Bath,) Jack, Liverpool March 29, with mdse. to master. Experienced very heavy westerly gales up to the Banks, and thence very fine weather, with light S. W. winds. April 24, lat. 43 39, lon. 47 31, exchanged signals with a ship with a black ball in her foretopsail and sail, bd. E. May 7 lat. 40 28, lon. 67 52, spoke ship Bavaria, hence for Havre. April 12, lat. 51 15, lon. 21 28, saw ship Samaritan, from Liverpool for New-York.

Ship Mary Hammond, (of Boston,) Colson, Liverpool 46 da., with mdse. to master. April 7, lat. 52 30, lon. 23 50, while lying-to in a violent gale from W. S. W., veering to S., and increasing to a hurricane for four hours, stove bulwarks, booby-hatch, stern moulding, and did other damage. During the most of the passage had strong gales from the westward. April 26, lat. 43 12, lon. 40 40, saw ship Martha, of Mobile. This afternoon, while beating up the lower bay, missed stays and took the bottom on the west Banks, where she lay one hour, thumping heavily, causing her to leak. Was got off by steamtug Underwriter, Capt. F. Anthony.

Ship R. M. Mills, Sturges, Falmouth, March 23, with iron to order. From March 30 to April 24, and from last, 44 lon. 33, to lat. 42 and lon. 47, had heavy westerly gales and rough seas, barometer varying from 28.80 to 29.30. April 8, cargo began to shift, after which carried easy sail. April 7, very heavy gale, split sails and broke parral maintopsail yard. April 11, fell in with schr. Wm. Stanley of Liverpool, dismasted in the gale of the 7th, took off the crew 7 in number, and on April 24 transferred them to the bark Wm. Craig, from Cardenas for Cork, off Sable Island, spoke Prus. bark Carl, from Shields for New-York and received on board a part of the crew of Br bark Ursula, Murphy, (since arr. at this port.) The R. M. M. has had fine weather from the Banks, with light winds and calms.

Ship Plutarch, Barker, Antwerp April 3, Flushing 7th, and Hull and Downs 11th, with mdse. and 140 passengers to Howland & Frothingham. 8th inst., lat. 43, lon. 46, signalized ship Evening Star, stg. W., with loss of maintopgallantmast and head of maintopmast.

Ship City of Brooklyn, Chase, Liverpool April 11, with mdse. and 378 passeng